MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MARCH 1981

Iran

Khomeyni, Officials Meet--After a weekend in which differences between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his opponents continued to feature prominently in the media, Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni met with high-level leaders on 16 March. Those present at the meeting included President Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Supreme Court President Mohammad Beheshti, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prosecutor General Musavi Ardabili, Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i and former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. After the meeting Beheshti told the radio that they had discussed the "present situation." Each official, he added, had written a concise account of his own views and submitted it to Khomeyni, who will announce the "final result." Bani-Sadr told the radio that the decision to submit written statements to Khomeyni followed their failure to reach a "common view." Both Beheshti and Rafsanjani said that Khomeyni may well call a further meeting before announcing his decision.

Television Debate Controversy--Over the weekend Tehran radio carried numerous reports concerning the possibility of a televised debate between President Bani-Sadr and his opponents. Responding to an earlier call by the radio and television public relations office for a debate between Bani-Sadr and all those institutions he had "accused" in his 5 March Tehran University address, a 14 March statement by Bani-Sadr's public relations office, broadcast by the radio, called on Beheshti, Rafsanjani and Raja'i to participate in a face-to-face debate with the president. However, an announcement by Bani-Sadr, broadcast by the radio the following day, called on the radio and television network to arrange a series of discussions on seven topics including Islamic unity, the economy and foreign policy and invited representatives of "groups and political parties" to take part in them. Debates and discussions are needed, he said, to replace the use of force and eradicate the "disease of club wielding." Bani-Sadr stressed that he is not cooperating with any political party and asserted that efforts to associate him with some groups are aimed at turning opinion against him and creating an atmosphere of "confrontation."

Meanwhile, a statement by the Justice Ministry, broadcast by Tehran radio, said that while a televised debate could help to "clarify problems," Beheshti will participate only after the results of judicial investigations into the 5 March incidents are known. A statement on behalf of the prime minister, issued by his public relations office and broadcast by the radio, said there are "no important problems" between the government and the president that "cannot be discussed or settled at Cabinet meetings." Bani-Sadr can express his views and participate in Cabinet meetings, the statement pointed out, or if he has "certain problems" that need to be debated face-to-face with the prime minister, he should announce such problems publicly. Another statement by the same office, broadcast by the radio, announced that a Prime Ministry "representative" is willing to participate in a television debate to elaborate further on the question of Bani-Sadr's allegations against a special force of the Prime Ministry. The office reiterated that no such organization exists.

Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani announced that he agrees to participate in a television debate, Tehran radio reported, provided Bani-Sadr does not use it as an "excuse" to avoid engaging in discussions with the "revolutionary institutions" that were "insulted" on Thursday, 5 March. The radio also broadcast statements on 15 March by the revolution guards corps and the Central Islamic Revolution Committee announcing their readiness to participate in a televised debate with Bani-Sadr on the 5 March events.

A 15 March announcement by the radio and television public relations office, carried by the radio, extended the deadline to 17 March for all those it had earlier invited to participate in a televised debate to reply. The statement said that whereas all who have been "accused" by Bani-Sadr have declared their readiness to participate, Bani-Sadr has so far not declared his readiness to debate with them.

Statements on Political Divisions--Prominent theologians denounced the 5 March disturbances in their sermons on 13 March. In 'Ali Khamene'i's Friday sermon, broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service, he condemned "hypocritical groups" and described those who have created "chaos" as "trivial and insignificant groups." He called on his Tehran University mosque audience not to raise slogans, stressing the need to preserve unity. Khamene'i also defended the hezbollahi, supporters of the "party of God," asserting that "not one of them is a club wielder." Tehran radio reported that Qom's Friday imam, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, also condemned the 5 March incidents. In another sermon reported by the radio, Montazeri expressed concern about attempts by "biased and uncommitted" individuals in the armed forces to "eliminate pious and ideologically motivated" individuals. He called on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni not to remain silent on this matter.

In a 13 March interview in Khorramabad, reported by the radio, Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani said the Majlis has "no intention of weakening" President Bani-Sadr and hopes that he will be "strong." Rafsanjani, who is on a tour of Lorestan, also told an audience in Ezna the following day that unity must be between Muslims and cannot include Marxists. Reporting his remarks, the radio noted that the Majlis speaker emphasized that differences of opinion among the responsible authorities are "natural" and should not culminate in a "confrontation." However, the radio reported that on the same day Rafsanjani told a rally in Borujerd that Iran's enemies belong to a group that is "hiding under the president's umbrella."

State Prosecutor General Ardabili has also criticized Bani-Sadr in recent remarks. In a 12 March speech, a recording of which was broadcast by the radio, Ardabili said that the line of the president and his newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI is "completely contrary to what we want." He advised Bani-Sadr to refrain from public speaking and purge his own office and coordination bureau.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi President Addresses Troops--In a speech to People's Army fighters, broadcast by Baghdad radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn warned Iran's leaders that they have a "chance" to make peace, failing which the Iraqi Army will advance to capture "new cities and new land." Iran, he warned, is "divisible" and its Arab, Kurdish and other minorities should prepare to practice their patriotic and national rights. While Iran is "collapsing," Saddam Husayn went on, Iraq is "rising" and its army is "advancing again." He claimed that the Iraqi Army cannot be moved from its positions by force and asserted that its morale has improved.

Khamene'i Interview--In an interview with Tehran radio, Supreme Defense Council spokesman Khamene'i revealed that the council was unable to deal with the "main decisions" at its 13 March meeting owing to the absence of President Bani-Sadr. The council reviewed a plan submitted by the ground forces. Khamene'i also said the visit of the foreign ministers of four Nonaligned Conference countries to Iran will not be "harmful" though it might not be "beneficial."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported on 15 March that Iraqi missile and artillery fire hit Ahvaz and claimed that an Iraqi MiG fighter was downed near Khark Island. Earlier, the radio reported clashes near Susangerd and said that Iranian artillery set an Iraqi petrochemical plant near Basra on fire. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by INA, claimed successes in the Gilan-e Gharb area and near Susangerd and reported that an Iranian F-14 fighter was shot down in a dogfight.

Pakistan

Hijackers Surrender--The hostages held by hijackers of a Pakistani airliner were released at Damascus airport on 14 March, Damascus television reported, and the hijackers gave themselves up to Syrian authorities. The release and surrender came after Pakistani officials agreed to free 55 prisoners whose release the hijackers demanded. According to Karachi radio, the prisoners were flown to Syria early on 14 March. Damascus radio reported that they arrived at Aleppo airport that afternoon. The radio later said that a plane chartered by Pakistan International Airlines took off from Aleppo carrying the prisoners to Libya. Although JANA had announced on 13 March that Libya would receive the prisoners "for humanitarian reasons," Karachi radio reported that on 14 March the Libyan foreign ministry informed the Pakistani ambassador that the Libyan Government had changed its mind and had decided not to allow entry to the hijackers and the released prisoners. The plane carrying the prisoners, en route to Libya, landed at Athens airport to refuel, Athens Armed Forces radio reported. According to AFP, it then took off for Damascus.

Damascus radio later reported that, in response to a request by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad agreed to allow the plane to return to Syria. According to AFP, the plane landed at Damascus airport and the hijackers surrendered a few minutes later. Damascus radio later announced that the Syrian Government will permit the released prisoners to leave Syria for any country they wish.

Ziaul Haq Speech--President Ziaul Haq has said the hijackers were involved in a "deep-rooted conspiracy." In a speech broadcast live by Karachi radio, Ziaul Haq charged that most of the prisoners whose release the hijacers demanded are "related to a particular political party." He added that the decision to release the prisoners was a difficult one but that it was done in order to save the lives of "innocent and patriotic hostages." Criticizing the Kabul authorities for "lack of cooperation" in the matter, Ziaul Haq accused them of maintaining "continuous and close" links with the hijackers, treating them as "state guests" and giving them arms. The manner in which they publicized the murder of a Pakistani diplomat by the hijackers showed that it was part of a "well-planned scheme," he asserted. The president said that conditions in Damascus were better and expressed gratitude for Syrian President al-Asad's help but added that means other than negotiations and diplomatic pressure were "not available to us" in Syria. Concluding, he listed several steps that Pakistan must take to foil the "conspiracy" against it, including the unveiling and punishment of all those involved and the elimination of those who believe in the "politics of violence."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Reports by Damascus radio on 13 and 14 March claimed that Jordanian forces fired on Palestinian resistance fighters on their way to cross the Jordan River into Israeli-occupied territory. The reports said that Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) and As-Saliqah units were fired at on separate occasions by the Jordanians, despite instructions issued to both Palestinian units to avoid clashing with the Jordanians. Citing DPFLP sources, the radio said that the DPFLP patrol commander was seriously injured and taken captive by the Jordanians.

Lebanon

The Israeli news agency ITIM reported that, after Lebanese Army units were sent to southern Lebanon in accordance with a recent Syrian-Lebanese agreement, a force of Maj Sa'd Haddad's Christian militia attacked a Lebanese Army unit stationed near the Israeli border and arrested four Lebanese soldiers.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHATTI DISCUSSES GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE PROPOSALS

LD161024 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0945 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Jidda, 16 Mar (SPA)--Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea and chairman of the good offices committee to solve the dispute between Iraq and Iran, had meeting today with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and member of the committee.

Habib Chatti stated that during the meeting they discussed positions of the committee, a study of the situation between [words indistinct] reply of the two sides to the proposals of the committee, set up by the third Islamic Conference summit held recently in Mecca.

He stressed that the reply of both sides to the proposals of the committee was such as to enable it to continue its work. He said that the two countries have left the door open to continue contacts between them and to continue the work to find a peaceful solution.

Habib Chatti pointed out that he will be holding another meeting with the president of Guinea this afternoon to learn of the steps to be taken by the committee in the coming few days. He said: We will decide when the committee will meet in full to make the necessary decisions to continue its work.

Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, added that President Toure's stop in Jidda seeks to continue study of the situation to investigate and determine the steps the committee should take. Chatti denied that Iraq's and Iran's replies had closed the door before the good offices committee. On the contrary they left the door wide open.

The general secretary of the organization mentioned that there was no coordination between the good offices committee and the committee set up by the nonaligned states. However, we appreciate and encourage all efforts being exerted in the sphere. He said that the organizations is holding contacts with Dr Waldheim, UN secretary general, and consultations and exchange of information are taking place with him to (?help) resolve the crisis between the two countries.

NONALIGNED SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE MEETS IN BEIRUT

NC161017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] It was learned today from informed sources that the nonaligned states committee charged with the task of trying to promote a settlement between Iraq and Iran met today at the headquarters of the PLO's Political Department in Beirut.

The meeting was attended by the foreign ministers of Cuba and India as well as the head of the PLO's Political Department. The Zambian foreign minister was absent from the meeting.

'ARAFAT SPEECH HITS ISRAELI ACTIVITIES IN LEBANON

JN151946 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples responded to the invitation extended by the Lebanese nationalist movement to attend the central rally held this morning in the township of 'Alyah in commemoration of the 4th anniversary of the martyrdom of leader Kamal Junblatt.

The rally was attended by brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Brother Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] a number of Palestinian leaders and the secretaries general of the Lebanese nationalist movement--Comrades Muhsin Ibrahim, George Hawi and In'am Ra'd. Part of the rally was attended by the Lebanese prime minister and a number of ministers. The rally was also attended by a representative of the USSR and a number of the diplomatic corps in Lebanon.

The rally was opened with the Lebanese national anthem. This was followed by an anthem in commemoration of martyr Kamal Junblatt.

The master of ceremonies then introduced Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Al-Wazzan pointed out the important role played by Kamal Junblatt in the Lebanese arena. He praised the feats of the late great leader.

This was followed by a speech by the WFDY representative, who touched on Kamal Junblatt's struggle and on the alliance between the nationalist movement and the Palestinian revolution.

Comrade (Kapriesev) delivered a speech on behalf of the USSR. He dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena, stressing the importance of reunifying Lebanon on crystal-clear bases.

Brother Abu 'Ammar then spoke about Kamal Junblatt, the teacher, the leader, the struggler and the comrade-in-arms. Brother Abu 'Ammar pledged to the Progressive Socialist Party leadership and to that of the nationalist movement to preserve the continuation of alliance between the Palestinian revolution and the nationalist movement--an alliance nurtured with blood.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the struggle will continue until the last breath and until the banners of the Arab nation are raised over Jerusalem. He then discussed Shamir's meetings with the U.S. officials, adding that Shamir had obtained the U.S. green light to carry out a new act of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. He said that Zionist deputy war minister Tzipori's visit to Washington, which will take place within the next few days, comes as part of the talks to complement the plan of the new act of aggression.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the U.S. fleets which are encircling the area and the Rapid Deployment Force which is now in some areas will not intimidate the joint forces. Imperialism and Zionism can not defeat the revolution so long as it is protected by the Lebanese people and their nationalist movement.

Brother Abu 'Ammar then introduced brother Walid Junblatt, the leader of the political and central council.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING 14 MAR

JN141817 [Clandestine] Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held an expanded meeting last night which continued until 0200 today. Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attended the meeting.

The situation in the region on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels and the results of the visits and missions of the brother members of the Central Committee were reviewed.

Discussion dealt with forming an agenda for the Fatah revolutionary council, which will meet within the coming few days. Also discussed were the situation in southern Lebanon and the Zionist military escalation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Central Committee reviewed the situation of our people in the occupied territories and adopted [word indistinct] decisions and procedures for confronting the situation.

OMAN

MUSCAT REPORTS ARRIVAL OF GERALD FORD 13 MAR

LD132005 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Mr Gerald Ford, the former U.S. President, and his delegation arrived in the country this evening on an official visit to the sultanate. His excellency was received on his arrival at the royal private airport by His Excellency Dr 'Umar az-Zawawi, adviser to His Majesty Sultan Qabus; His Excellency Sayyid Sayf ibn Hamad ibn Su'ud, deputy chief of royal protocol in the north, and his excellency the United States ambassador accredited to the sultanate.

Meeting With Qabus

JN142221 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1905 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Muscat, 14 Mar (GNA)--Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received here today former U.S. President Gerald Ford, who is currently visiting Oman.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Umar az-Zawawi, Sultan Qabus' special adviser.

QATAR

FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT FORD VISITS DOHA 15 MAR

JN151521 Doha QNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Doha, 15 Mar (QNA)--Former U.S. President Gerald Ford arrived in Doha this afternoon from Abu Dhabi on a short visit to Qatar as part of a tour of the states in the area.

On arrival at Doha airport he was received by Qatari State Minister for Foreign Affairs His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani.

Ford began his tour of the area with a visit to the Sultanate of Oman the day before yesterday followed by a visit to the UAE.

Report on Talks

JN152002 Doha QNA in Arabic 1940 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Doha, 15 Mar (QNA)--Former U.S. President Gerald Ford left Doha for Muscat this evening en route to Singapore at the end of a visit of several hours to the State of Qatar as part of a tour of several states in the region.

Ford conveyed an oral message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani when the latter received him earlier today. His highness the amir asked him in turn, to convey an oral message to President Reagan. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the situation in the Gulf region and discussed a number of current international issues as well as bilateral relations.

His highness the Qatari amir explained to the former U.S. President Qatar's position on the Middle East issue, stressing Qatar's adherence to the firm Arab stand on the Palestinian cause.

Former U.S. President Ford described in a statement his meeting with his highness the Qatari amir as fruitful and constructive, adding that it was a good chance to discuss all matters related to the two countries.

He added that his visit to the Gulf region was both private and public and that he conveyed to the leaders of its states U.S. President Reagan's greetings. He pointed out that the Soviet threats to the Middle East and the rest of the world were given great attention during his presidency of the United States.

Ford arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi earlier today on a visit to the State of Qatar as part of a tour of the region's states, including Oman.

UAE

FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 15 MAR

GF150810 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Former U.S. President Gerald Ford arrived in the UAE this morning for a short visit during which he will deliver a message to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Mr Ford was received on arrival by the head of the president's office, Surur ibn Muhammad, and a number of other officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Meeting With President

GF151339 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a meeting with former U.S. President Gerald Ford at the Al-Mushrif palace this afternoon. After the meeting a responsible source announced that the former U.S President delivered a message to his highness president from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The two sides reviewed the situation in the Gulf region, developments in the Middle East crisis as well as bilateral relations and means of strengthening them to serve the interest of both countries. The source added: During the meeting the UAE side reiterated the UAE's firm stand on the Palestinian issue. Views were exchanged on current international issues of common interest to both countries.

The meeting was attended by the chief of the president's office, Surur ibn Muhammad, the president's representative, Muhammad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the delegation accompanying former President Ford and the U.S. ambassador to the UAE, William D. Wolle.

The president held a luncheon in honor of the former U.S. President. Gerald Ford left the UAE this afternoon after a short visit, which lasted several hours.

'ALI ANSWERS QUESTIONS AT 15 MAR ASSEMBLY SESSION

NC151430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Mar (MENA)--This morning the People's Assembly held a meeting under speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talbi. The meeting was attended by a Sudanese parliamentary delegation which is currently visiting Cairo and which is headed by parliament member Muhammad Jabbar 'Awadallah.

Answering a question [by an Egyptian People's Assembly member] on the measures taken by the government to stop Libya's intervention in Chad, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed Egypt's great concern over the Libyan regime's intervention in the affairs of the African states and its blatant and disguised aggression against these states.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Libyan aggression against Chad is yet another proof of the gravity of Libyan's policy on the area and on Africa. He added that Africa now better understands Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's expansionist designs and his dreams of creating a so-called Saharan Jamahariyah comprising territories from several independent African countries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has been following the Libyan moves in Africa in view of the fact that these moves constitute a threat to our interests and national security, especially following the recent developments in Chad whereby the government of Goukouni Oueddei has become under Libyan military control under the veil of the so-called merger between Libya and Chad.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that undoubtedly the Libyan regime's flagrant intervention aims at achieving Al-Qadhdhafi's ambition of seizing some Chad territory, particularly the Aouzo region, and of using Chad territory as a launching point for aggression against Sudan and other African countries, such as Mali, Niger and Central Africa, toward which the Libyan regime has not concealed its expansionist designs.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that any threat to Sudan's national security constitutes a threat to Egypt's security, a thing which could not be tolerated under any conditions. We are confident, he added, that Al-Qadhdhafi's suspect moves are only a part of a design that is much bigger than his capability and real size. Al-Qadhdhafi is just a cat's paw in this design aimed at encircling and isolating Egypt. He added: It is enough to refer to news agency reports 10 days ago which cited an admission by the Chad news agency that there are Soviet and East German experts among the ranks of the Libyan forces in Chad.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt has asserted during contacts with the foreign states and at all international and regional meetings the need to adopt a firm stand against the Libyan designs which are exposing stability in Cairo [as received] and in the area to great perils. He added that despite the almost unanimous denunciation by the African states of the Libyan intervention in Chad and despite the increasing activity by the national Chadian forces opposed to the Libyan invasion, the Libyan regime is continuing to violate international law and the OAU principles. Owing to its pioneering role in Africa, Egypt is dutybound to firmly confront these irresponsible Libyan activities. Egypt is doing so through constant contact and coordination with the African states while adhering to the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of the OAU member states.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that Egypt puts all its potentials in the service of the African Continent are indivisible and that which threatens any African state threatens the security and stability of the other parts of the continent, which has for long suffered from aggression and imperialist intervention and which is now looking forward to a future full of stability and security.

Answering a question on the measures which Egypt adopted concerning Israel's actions against the Palestinian people in the West Bank, 'Ali affirmed that action to ease the suffering of the Palestinian people resulting from the Israeli military practices is a top priority of Egyptian policy. He added that the Camp David framework for comprehensive peace represents a serious effort for rescuing the Palestinian people in the occupied territories from the domination of the Israeli military authority. The Camp David agreement provides for temporary transitional measures on transferring the power to the Palestinian autonomy and thus ending the Israeli military rule and all its unjust measures. The agreement further provides for the holding of free elections to elect Palestinian national councils that would exercise their powers alone.

'Ali added that Egypt demanded that the building of settlements be frozen, that the land and property be returned to the Palestinians, that the detainees be released and that the exiled be allowed to return. Egypt demanded all this as measures for winning the confidence of the Palestinians. Egypt has been following and watching Israel's activities in the West Bank and Gaza sectors.

'Ali went on that during the autonomy negotiations, Egypt exerted efforts with Israel to stop the Israeli measures. Egypt submitted a modus operandi on the Egyptian plan for autonomy and on the seven points which the Egyptian delegation raised and which includes controls for dealing with the Israeli oppressive measures and the Israeli settlement policy. He added: When Israel persisted in its provocative policy, the last example of which was the annexation of Jerusalem, Egypt decided to suspend the negotiations and demanded the convocation of a tripartite summit which would pave the way for creating an atmosphere of trust conducive to the resumption of the negotiations.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali then said: The new U.S. administration's strategy of confronting the Soviet infiltration provides a solution to the Palestinian problem. Concerning the Palestinians we do not say that what they are doing are acts of terrorism but acts of violence. Egypt insists on the removal of the Israeli settlements and on compensating the Palestinians for the damages they sustained as a result of these settlements.

Answering another question on the Israeli withdrawal and whether it will be carried out according to the timetable mentioned in the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel and on the real situation vis-a-vis the question of the comprehensive solution and the status of Jerusalem, 'Ali explained that article 1 of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the withdrawal protocol stipulate that Israel will withdraw its armed forces and civilians from Sinai no later than 3 years from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty; that is to say that Israel will withdraw to the international borders on 25 April 1982.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister asserted that Egypt is keen that each party to the treaty should implement its full commitments on schedule. He said: We have started the negotiations on the implementation of the final stage of Israel's final withdrawal and on the deployment of the multinational force in the withdrawal area. We will resume the negotiations this month.

'Ali said that during his visit to the area next month U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will discuss the progress of the negotiations in this regard and that the Israeli Government has studied the compensation to be paid to the inhabitants of Rafah.

'Ali went on: Yesterday's endorsement of the Egyptian-Israeli transport agreement by the People's Assembly transport and communications committee and the assembly's endorsement of the cultural and trade agreements which are being discussed by the assembly's committees will enhance peace and strengthen the advocates of peace in Israel.

'Ali then answered a question on the Ethiopian monks' usurpation of the Egyptian church's As-Sultan monastery in Jerusalem. He said that this question has been raised with the Israeli officials, that the return of the monastery is one of the most important bases of normalization between us and Israel and that any solution to the question of the monastery must be established on the basis that it belongs to the Egyptian church and that the Ethiopian monks had seized it by force.

The session was then adjourned until tomorrow morning when Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Minister of Insurance and of State for Social Affairs Dr Amal 'Uthman will answer the deputies' questions.

Further Comments

NC141630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Luxembourg and his statement to the European Parliament have resulted in Europe's better understanding of the soundness of Egypt's position. It is therefore expected that Europe will play a bigger role in the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

His excellency said that the president's visit did not proceed from a vacuum nor was it separate from the subsequent efforts that Egypt will exert to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He said that President as-Sadat has affirmed that the striving for peace in the Middle East is a joint responsibility in which Europe must actually and effectively participate.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in reply to members' questions said at the National Assembly that European efforts to participate in the search for a solution of the Middle East question are taking clearer dimensions--a matter which made it conducive to contact Europe on the highest level so that these efforts would follow a line that is consistent, as much as possible, with the Egyptian line in the efforts aimed at a solution. He said that calling on Europe to exert its efforts will help in maintaining the impetus in the peace efforts. He said that in light of President as-Sadat's proposal for mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians, Europe can play a role in removing the obstacle to Palestinian participation in the negotiations.

'Ali affirmed that Egypt has not abandoned the Arab world, that it welcomes any Arab call for the restoration of solidarity among the Arab states and that it will continue its efforts toward solving the Palestinian people's issue.

The National Assembly's session has been adjourned and will be resumed tomorrow morning.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ADDRESSES CAUSE OF BADAWI DEATH

NC141558 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The People's Assembly resumed its sessions under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib this morning. At the beginning of the session the assembly lamented the death of Field Marshal Badawi and his comrades. The members stood up for 1 minute in mourning.

In an address in which he paid tribute to the heroic martyrs, Dr Sufi Abu Talib said: All of Egypt stood up to face this painful calamity, but it always rises above ordeals out of its belief in God's will.

Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din delivered the government's address on the incident of the helicopter crash. He explained that immediately after the accident a technical committee was formed under the chairmanship of the assistant air force commander. It transpired that around 1620 on the day of the accident the helicopter rose to a height of about 30 to 40 meters when the pilot felt a sudden loss in engine power, which made it suddenly lose height.

The deputy prime minister's statement indicated that the helicopter's rotor came off after it hit an electric pole. Without any possibility of counteraction by the pilot, the helicopter then somersaulted and the main rotor hit the earth; the helicopter turned over on its left side, immediately caught fire and exploded.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that the field marshal's memory will remain an example to be followed of the defiant will; he and his comrades were well aware that their responsibility makes it incumbent on them to work among the men of the armed forces and to participate with them in developing its fighting competence on the basis of his excellency the president's directives, which stipulate that our armed forces must always be a shield for the protection of the homeland.

SUDANESE ACTIVITY IN ASSEMBLY SESSION REPORTED

NC160843 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 15 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's editorial in AL-AKHBAR deals with the participation of the Sudanese parliamentary delegation which attended yesterday's meeting of the People's Assembly. The paper says that Sudan participated several times in the past, which indicates the unity of the two peoples in action, cooperation and destiny along the immortal river. The paper adds that the first joint meeting between the two assemblies was held in Cairo and the second was held in Khartoum. This was followed by a rejectionist demonstration, and the voices of confusion were raised against Egypt by the agents and the deceived ones. It was natural for the meetings to stop until the confusion disappears and the reality appears in the rejectionist group's allegations. This rejectionist group was prompted by the Soviets in an attempt to infiltrate with their ambitions and influence into the heart of the Arab homeland.

The resumption of the joint meetings of the assemblies is natural and will not be harmed by these alien schemes, suspicious conspiracies, irresponsible claims and stupid threats engineered by the communists and Marxists and spread by their agent Al-Qadhdhafi. This was affirmed by the head of the Sudanese delegation in his address at the People's Assembly yesterday in which he said: From the rostrum of the Egyptian People's Assembly we call on all legislative and executive departments in both countries to expedite the implementation of the contents of the economic and political action program, and we call on the information media in both countries to play their role in this phase in order to affirm our peoples' unity in the two peoples' interests.

The paper affirms that the return of the joint meetings between the people's assemblies in Cairo and Khartoum--a natural action--will be a shock for the Marxist communists, a frustration for their hopes, which they have built on sand and will refute all their lies and fabrications.

SUDANESE OFFICIAL VIEWS INTEGRATION WITH EGYPT

NC141120 Cairo MENA in English 1040 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Mar (MENA)--Chairman of the Sudanese People's Assembly Delegation Muhammad Jabbarah al-'Awadi affirmed that Egyptian-Sudanese integration is going on without any interruption on political, popular and executive levels. He said that this integration is the first real unionist experience based on a sound base, unlike those patterns that take place every now and then in the Arab world. In his speech before the joint political conference held yesterday in Alexandria, the Sudanese official pointed to President as-Sadat's affirmation that Egypt regards Sudan as its depth and that any offense against the Sudan would be regarded as an offense against Egypt, adding that President Numayri and Sudan's leadership appreciate President as-Sadat's stand.

The conference was attended by Alexandria Governor Dr Na'im Abu Talb, member of the General Secretariat of the National Democratic Party Albert Barsum Salamah, Chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, Secretary General of the NDP in Alexandria Maj Gen Jalal Fahmi, members of the People's Assembly and the Shura Council, in addition to the Sudanese delegation representing the Sudanese People's Assembly, which arrived yesterday on a few days visit.

'ALI AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SUDAN AGAINST AGGRESSION

NC151141 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Mar (MENA)--People's Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib today met with the Sudanese parliamentary delegation, headed by Sudanese People's Assembly Member Muhammad Jibarah 'Awad, currently on a visit to Cairo. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Abu Talib said that relations between Egypt and Sudan have now completely returned to normal and that what happened in the past was a mere difference between brothers which never affected the depth of their relations.

During the meeting Kamal Hasan 'Ali underscored the strong historical relations between the two countries. He added that the Egyptian-Sudanese joint defense agreement is an expression of the fraternity and friendship of the Egyptian and Sudanese people. Egypt will therefore deter any aggression against fraternal Sudan, he said.

'Ali said that the recent events in Chad showed how Egypt took interest in the situation on Sudan's borders with Chad, especially following Libya's flagrant intervention. Libya's troop concentrations on the Sudanese borders, he said, have been met with violent reaction from Egypt and negotiations continued between the two countries to ward off this threat to Sudan because Sudan constitutes Egypt's strategic depth and vice-versa. He emphasized that Egypt will not remain idle about any threat to the Sudanese borders. Contacts will continue between the two countries to deter threats to the African Continent.

CLAIM OF EGYPT PLANNING COUP IN SUDAN DENIED

NC160829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0802 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Mar (MENA)--A responsible source has denied any connection between Egypt and the lies reiterated in the rejectionist Arab capitals with the aim of driving a wedge between Cairo and Khartoum. In a statement published by the Weekly magazine MAY, the source says that Egypt enjoys good relations with the legitimate government in fraternal Sudan. The rejectionist capitals had claimed that Egypt was planning a coup d'etat in Khartoum.

PAPER REPORTS ON AS-SADAT'S TALK WITH UK ENVOY

NC160758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0633 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Mar (MENA)--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that President Anwar as-Sadat has received a full report on the details of the talks held in Washington between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The British ambassador in Cairo, Michael Weir, has also delivered to President Anwar as-Sadat a message from British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as a followup to Lord Carrington's talks with President as-Sadat in Aswan during which it was agreed to exchange information and maintain contacts between the two countries.

AL-AHRAM says that during his meeting with the British ambassador, President as-Sadat emphasized the importance of the European role and stressed that his visit to the European Parliament and his talks in Luxembourg and Paris were an expression of his interest in that role in all domains--not only in contribution to a settlement of the Middle East problem but also in the fields of guarantees and security, economic cooperation and exchange of expertise. The president concentrated on what Britain in particular can do, especially since Lord Carrington will become EC chairman in July.

The British ambassador briefed President as-Sadat on the regional and international reactions to the president's call for mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel.

The British ambassador in Beirut has met with PLO leaders headed by Yasir 'Arafat at a reception marking the conclusion of his term of representation in the Lebanese capital.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AGREE TO BE IN SINAI FORCE

NC160908 Cairo MENA in English 0830 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Mar (MENA)--Egypt had conducted contacts with a number of states with a view to participate in the multi-nationality force stipulated by the Camp David accords the Cairo weekly newspaper MAY reported today.

Both Australia and New Zealand have agreed in principle to participate in that force, the paper added.

OMANI MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR TALKS 14 MAR

[Text] Cairo, 14 Mar (MENA)--Omani Land and Municipalities Affairs Minister Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Ghazali arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Muscat.

The Omani minister stated after his arrival that this visit is designed to strengthen the good relations which exist between Egypt and Oman, thanks to the wise leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat and Sultan Qabus. He said that he will be holding talks with Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, the minister of reconstruction and minister of state for housing and land reclamation, on issues pertaining to planning and the exchange of expertise between the two countries.

The Omani minister was received at the airport by Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi and Omani Ambassador in Cairo 'Abdallah al-Ghazali.

SADDAM HUSAYN PRAISES IRAQIS' FIGHTING SPIRIT

JN141854 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Speech delivered by President Saddam Husayn to a new group of People's Army fighters leaving for the battlefront; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, [applause] comrades: Thousands of new stout fighters will leave for the battlefronts to support the frontlines with inexhaustable energy and with boundless potential. This is not because the people of Iraq have no end in terms of number, but because Iraq's energy is boundless in terms of quality, originality and uniqueness. [applause]

A few days ago we met with a group of valiant fighters who left for the battlefront. In this place we told the Iraqi people and various officials in Iran as well as the entire world that the Iraqis' energy will not be exhausted. This is because they are fighting for the sake of principles and right. In our point of view and out of our faith, we can say that God is with you. This is the secret behind your strength, brothers. The secret of your real strength lies in the fact that you own the principles and right.

Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni and the officials in Iran are astonished that a people having one-third their population have been fighting for 7 months without weariness. The Iraqi people are increasingly determined that the longer the period, the deeper and more determined we get. We said that the longer the period, the more rights will be added. We say it now with persistence and not as a warning that henceforth the Iranian rulers must understand that any additional blood spilled without justification will result in additional rights in every sense of the word. [applause]

The president of the Iranian regime said sometime ago [cheers in the background interrupt the president; the president continues]...has anytime left, brothers? Some time ago I read a statement made by the president of the Iranian regime. He said: Saddam Husayn is threatening. We are not accustomed to threatening. We do not use this kind of language to show off or as a maneuver. We use this language when we make a decision. [applause] Please do not interrupt me because this would disrupt my ideas and matters would get confused and lost.

When we say words we say acceptable things. We usually say words only when we decide to say them.

The Iranian officials must learn and understand that we have previously spoken to them. They took this as mere words, but it changed into action. We had previously told them through official memos that the game of aggressing against Iraq is a dangerous game. They have to understand that it is a dangerous game.

We had also warned them against shelling Iraqi cities when they shelled them on 4 September 1980. We told them that we would not stand idle concerning this action. Then, through memos, we asked them to return the usurped Iraqi territories or we would regain them by force. They thought that this was mere words, but we regained them by force. We told them: You have to stop the dangerous game of shelling the cities because this would mean comprehensive and fierce war, and it has meant a comprehensive and fierce war.

Today we clearly tell them that they have a chance before the Iraqi Army advances onward to add new cities and new land. Their chance is on the brink. [applause] We tell them and the whole world, particularly our Arab people in Arabistan, for them to prepare to practice their patriotic and national rights on their land. [applause] They must prepare to practice their patriotic and national role and to practice their patriotic and national, legitimate rights as a people with their own distinct characteristics, history and national and patriotic structure.

We tell the people of Iran, particularly the Kurdish people in Iran and the people of Baluchistan and of Azerbaijan and all the honest and real nationalists among the Iranians who are neither ignorant nor linked with imperialism, that we are ready to build firm relations with them for the sake of their patriotic and national rights in order to live honorably with stability and good-neighbor relations with Iraq. We are ready to provide them with all sorts of aid, from the rifle to all the other things needed by them to build this relationship. This is not just talk. This is a decision. After that let the rulers of Iran continue to prolong the war.

They are being shredded and we are becoming united. They are standing at the verge of the abyss and we continue to rise. Their international relations, positions and status are deteriorating and ours become stronger and progress. Their people live in misery, sadness, poverty, humiliation and all sorts of deterioration and our people live in prosperity with pride, dignity and all the honest and noble values. [applause]

The people of Iraq and the land of Iraq are not divisible, while their land and their people are divisible. The factors, conditions and necessities of this divisibility are growing day by day. We do not wish for Iran to become divided. We want a neighbor state capable of solving its problems and safeguarding its unity. But from now on, we will not care. [applause] The country that harbors enmity for the Arab nation and for Iraq must deteriorate and become divided.

This is our strategy, which we declared a long time ago. We said it clearly and we continue to say it now: We will be a genuine friend of all the Arab nation's neighbors, establishing good-neighbor relations with them and respecting their will as well as Iraq's will. We naturally wish destruction to those who do not respect Iraq and the Arab nation and those who wish to harm Iraq and the Arab nation. Sometimes we work to weaken them. This is a legitimate right in terms of all global and heavenly laws. You should retaliate if anyone attacks. You should also preserve the requisites and conditions of friendship with he who extends his hands.

The Iranian officials are astonished that Iraq is fighting for the 7th month, although, as I said in the beginning, it has one-third Iran's population. They are astonished because they are ignorant. To bridge the gap of their ignorance, they were telling their peoples that the Iraqi people are a mere easy prey for their ambition. They were telling their peoples that the superpowers must be fighting alongside Iraq. We are proud of this not because they say that the superpowers are fighting alongside us, but because Iraq is fighting by itself and because the Iraqis are fighting by themselves. [applause] That is why they are astonished that the Iraqi people have continued to fight for 7 months. These ignorants are astonished that the Iraqi people are fighting in the 7th month with higher determination and more strength.

I ask: Why have they been deluded? Why have their vicious dreams been a thick black veil screening off their vision? Why have they been misled by offensive elements in the Arab homeland? These elements have pictured Iraq to the Tehran rulers as a divided people, party and leadership and have created a picture that the matter is so simple; namely, when the Iranian Army enters Iraq, Iraq will turn into an easy prey for Iran's rulers and others.

This is not an excuse. We did not say to them that we are weak, nor did we say that the Iraqi people are neither patient nor fighters. We also did not tell them that we have no principles, that we are powermongers or fake rulers. We did not say this to them. We told them as well as others--basically, the words were addressed to our people--that we live in a new situation in contrast to the complex historical situation. We told them and we told others that 800 years of sleep, humiliation, hunger, oppression and a feeling of inferiority in comparison with other nations have become part of the past.

The Iraqi child now feels equal to any child in any big state. The Iraqi child feels bigger than anyone who tries to depict himself as being bigger than we. The Iraqi woman has become...[applause overwhelming remainder of sentence]. They should have studied these principles deeply and should have well understood that 17 July and 30 July were merely 2 days in that year. [sentence as heard] They are a new starting point for all the Iraqis. I even say--here I do not mean to show off but say out of fraternity--that this is a new situation for the entire Arab nation. [applause] They should have clearly understood that the 14-year-old fatigue and sleeplessness of the Iraqis must result in a lofty palm tree unaffected by storms.

What have the Iranian rulers offered the Iranian peoples in order to get them to fight as the Iraqis are fighting? Those rulers came to power on the rubble of a corrupted regime, yet they behave in a more corrupted and thoughtless way. They merely caused more and more destruction. They came to power on the rubble of a corrupted ruler, yet they behaved in a thoughtless way and caused the destruction of Iran. They added hunger to hunger and humiliation to humilation.

Before the revolution the Iraqi felt ashamed to travel abroad lest someone ask him where he came from. This shame was a result of the fact that he had nothing to be proud of except the noble origin of the Iraqi people and their glorious past. The Iraqi's rulers at that time were not worth being proud of. The Iraqi was, therefore, trying to avoid the question: From where do you come?

Nowadays, when the Iraqis young and old, travel abroad, they just wait for someone to ask them where they come from so that they can answer that they come from Iraq. The Iraqis are no longer confused with the Iranians. They are no longer confused with Iranians when the English language is used. Iraq is now something and Iran is something else. Iraq is rising and Iran is collapsing. Iraq is an example of the new power in the logical, revolutionary and moral construction, while Iran is an example of deterioration, disorder and destruction.

The Iranian rulers should have considered this before they decided to wage war against Iraq. They should have realized that we are fighting them with an army that numbers 14 million is not a mere number. We are fighting them with an army of 14 million that has deeply-rooted historical incentives here in Iraq and in the Arab nation as well. We are fighting them with all the future ambitions of this 14-million strong army, with all the accomplishments and meanings of the present time. They should have realized all this. If they have not been aware of all this before, they should know now.

We say once more that their chance is now on the brink since the Iraqi Army is advancing again. They should reconsider their stands and spare blood or else they will be the losers with the help of God, with your help and resolution.

You are going, brothers, to join the various sectors and you will see how your brother officers and soldiers are guarding these sectors.

The Iranians are pushing the so-called Khomeyni guards like sheep. They are pushing them because they want to get rid of them. The guards brag that the army is incapable, so let us go and fight. Their rulers agree with these guards and just push them to the battle only to be slaughtered by your brothers. The rulers of such a regime do not have any consideration for the value of the human being. [applause]

On the other hand, Kaja'i and Khomeyni and their followers want to prolong the war so that the Iranian Army will not turn back to sweep them away. They want to prolong the war in order to get rid of the Iranian Army by pushing them to war to be killed. So, with such morals and such leaderships--and I do not say a leadership--and with such deterioration, they want to continue the war. Moreover, they want their peoples to believe that they can gain. Yet their peoples are wondering now when the comprehensive counterattack will be. You said in the 2d week and the 2d week came. You said in the 2d month and the 2d month came. And now we are in the 7th month of the war and everything will become clear.

As for you Iraqis, your strength is increasing because you are the owners of right. Your strength is increasing because you have not started the war but are retaliating against aggression. Your strength is increasing because you are proud of everything you have. You are proud of everything in front of you. The accomplishments you achieve every day only add to your pride. As for them, their conditions are worsening every day, every week and every month. Day after day, week after week and month after month their peoples lost the hope that their revolution will develop. The Iranians are finding out that they have been pushed into an unjustified war. The Iranians are finding out that their rulers deceived them when they gave them the impression that Iraq is weak and that they can win over the Iraqis.

Then the result. We in Iraq say with no vanity but with objective assessment and high pride in our potential, that the outcome has been determined since Iraq responded to the aggression. We knew that we would be victorious. With God's help we will continue to be victorious because the fighting is not that of a ruler fighting a ruler and not that of an army fighting another army; rather, it is that of fighting between a state of affairs and rulers. It is fighting between a state of a comprehensive, deep and principled historic rising and people who work in reverse to and against history. This the state of all Iraqi people from Zakhu to Faw. It not the state of an individual or a ruler. Thus, khaki became the Iraqis favorite color [applause] and the rifle became the best gift and the loveliest adornment for the Iraqi woman. The rifle has become the loveliest thing the Iraqi child wishes to see and feel. This state does not exist because the war is going on. It is a manifestation of the honest and victorious self which is closely linked with this land, with its present and future. Had I come to you defeated, God forbid, khaki would have been the worst color. It is certain that in Iran khaki has become the most accursed color. We understand that this is unjust. We saw our Egyptian Army when it was defeated in 1967. The soldier could not wear his uniform in the streets of Cairo, Port Said and other Egyptian cities.

With God's help you will always walk tall. This--for the human being to feel independent, to feel free and proud, to have his head held up when no one can harm or humiliate him--is more important than anything else. Thus, dear brothers, the land and waters you liberated from the corrupt Khomeyni clique equals that of the Palestinian land because you have liberated the self and not only the Iraqi. The Arab self has been liberated, the self which believes that victory is for all of the Arabs and not only for the Iraqis and that the battle is waged on behalf of the nation by the Iraqis against oppression and aggression and treachery. [applause]

Bani-Sadr said that he who wants to swim must swim without water. He does not say I will swim in water. The duck that wants to swim swims without saying it will. If Saddam Husayn is no longer confident that the army on the front can fight and achieve new victories, how can he achieve victory with a force which is not fully trained and equipped like the People's Army? [question as heard] Bani-Sadr believes, or others make him believe, that the issue is that of a technical difference. If he believes that the Iraqi Army has defeated them only because it is better trained and armed that their army, then he is disillusioned. The Iraqi Army defeated them because it is more faithful than they are. The main secret of our victory is not our advanced fortification or our advanced mobilization or strategic capabilities. The main secret is our advanced faith, our belief in our cause and our unity as a people, a party and leadership. We speak with one tongue, strive with one hand or with one sword. All minds unite and interact to keep the Iraqi flag high and to keep the flag of the Arab nation high. This is the main secret.

We tell the officials in Iran that the People's Army is not a substitute for our valiant and great Iraqi Army. It is Iraqis added to Iraqis, potential added to potential and brother fighting with a brother and colleague. We do not want to show them how we are going to use the regular Iraqi Army and the People's Army. Do they want us to show them how we are going to use them militarily and strategically? This is their job. They should deduce that. However, they must always understand that the path of continuing the war and talking about moving the Iraqi Army from its positions by force is impossible. [applause]

As we said in the previous meeting, we meet with the commanders of formations at the front. We ask them about several matters. Among our constant questions to them we ask them to describe the morale of their brothers, the officers and NCO's. We ask how much their morale has lessened in comparison with the 1st week and 1st month of fighting. They are surprised when we ask how much it has lessened, because the question they want us to ask is how much their morale has increased. Is it not strange in traditional calculations of the superpowers' computers that an army from one of the Third World countries--whose patience and view of matters are depicted as short-sighted--continues to fight in the 7th month inside some Iranian territories, holding them without giving up an inch? Asked what the decrease has been in the soldiers' morale, the commanders answer that their morale has increased. Some say it has increased by 20 percent, some say 30 percent, some say 100 percent and others say 30 or 40 percent in the 7th month. Therefore, in the 12th month their morale will further increase. Those whose additional morale is 20 percent will become 40 percent, because the enemy will further deteriorate and the blows will be more painful. Moreover, the victories will be added to new victories, God willing. [applause]

This is how the Iraqis fight; this is how Iraq's heroic army is fighting. They fight with this spirit.

Two days ago I visited a school in the Iraqi countryside. I told the children, who were 4th grade elementary students, that he who has a father or a brother fighting on the front should raise his hand. All of the students, except one child, raised a hand. This child's eyes were filled with tears. When I asked him why he was crying, he did not answer. But I immediately understood that he has no father or a brother fighting on the front. He felt that he was in a position different from that enjoyed by the 4th grade elementary students who raised their hands with pride because their fathers and brothers are fighting on the front. We have fought against them with this spirit, we have defeated them with this spirit and we are fighting them and will defeat them with this spirit, God willing. [applause]

Let them ask themselves if they have such a child in Iran. If they do have one, they can go ahead and expect that they can proceed fighting with efficiency. If they do not have such children and women, it is because they have no just cause. They have nothing like this loud voice of the Iraqi woman in the rear. This expresses the second half of the society. [applause]

They as well as others should understand this spirit. They should understand that Iraq has raised its head and that Iraq will not allow anyone to bend its head. They should understand that Iraq has risen and that it will continue with God's help and that it will not allow anyone to halt its march. They should understand that the era of subservience, humiliation and feelings of inferiority has ended for good in Iraq and that there is no returning to it and no deviation from the honest path--the path of principles, sublime values and lofty construction.

I wish you success, brothers. I wish your families dignity and an ever lofty head. [applause] I wish the Iraqi people dignity and glory and the Arab nation success. Thank you and peace be with you. [applause] I implore Almighty God to protect you and I hope that you will return with lofty heads. I hope that you will return with the Iraqi flag lofty and higher. [applause]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 13-15 MAR

Communique No 274

JN131733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Mar (INA)--The valiant Iraqi Armed Forces killed 101 racist Persians during the battles that raged in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today.

Communique No 274 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that our armed forces destroyed an infantry position, one tank, six vehicles, three guns, the excavators and one [as received] observation post. The following is the text of Communique No 274:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in their operational sectors. The following are the results of the activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Gilan-e Gharb area. The enemy force was forced to retreat after sustaining 45 dead and 1 observation post destroyed.
B. Six were killed and one observation post was destroyed opposite our units' positions in the Sayf Sa'd area.
C. One observation post was destroyed in the Mehran area.
D. Three were killed and one gun was destroyed in the Dezful area.
E. An enemy concentration was sighted near our positions in the Shush area. Our units attacked the concentration, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 13 dead and 1 gun and 1 excavator destroyed.
F. Our units shelled enemy concentrations in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area with artillery and mortars. Our units killed 22 Persians and destroyed 1 tank and 2 vehicles, 1 of which was carrying personnel.
G. Enemy concentrations were sighted near our positions in the Abadan area. Our units attacked them, inflicting the following losses on them: 12 dead and 1 infantry position, 4 vehicles--2 of which were carrying personnel--1 gun, 2 excavators and 1 observation post destroyed.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 101 dead, 1 infantry position, 1 tank, 6 vehicles, 3 guns, 3 excavators and 4 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Nine martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles, one gun and one rocket launcher were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 March 1981

Communique No 275

JN141736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Mar (INA)--Our valiant forces inflicted heavy losses on the racist Persian enemy forces during their military activities in the various operations sectors yesterday evening and today. Communique No 275 issued by the Armed Forces General Command a short while ago said that known enemy losses were 131 dead and the destruction of 23 infantry positions, 4 vehicles, 7 field guns of various calibers, 1 tank, 1 excavator and 1 observation post. It added that our losses were five martyrs in all sectors and damage to one personnel carrier and two vehicles. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 275 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued to pound the enemy in the various operations sectors. The following are the results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units pounded enemy concentrations and positions with various weapons in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 39 and destroying 15 infantry positions and 5 field guns.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted near our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Our forces shelled it with artillery and mortar fire and forced the enemy to retreat, leaving behind 18 dead.
C. One was killed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. One of our unit's forces clashed with a group of enemy troops in the Mehran region and forced it to retreat, killing 27. Our forces also destroyed six infantry positions and one observation post in the same region.
E. One infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Ten were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Shush region.
G. Twelve were killed and two vehicles and one excavator were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangered] region.
H. Our units shelled with artillery and mortar fire enemy troop concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 24 and destroying 1 infantry position, 1 tank and 2 field guns.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 131 dead, 23 infantry positions, 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 7 field guns of various calibers, 1 excavator and 1 observation post.

II. Our Losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier and two vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 March 1981

Communique No 276

JN151654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Mar (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces killed 125 racist Persians during their military activities last night and today. They shot down a helicopter and an F-14 fighter plane; the latter was downed in a dogfight. The Iraqi Armed Forces also destroyed three infantry positions, one tank, two vehicles, one tube launcher and one observation post. Communique No 276 issued by the Armed Forces General Command today put the Iraqi losses at four martyrs and two vehicles damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With High morale and zeal, our valiant armed forces continued to deal blows to the racist Persian enemy in their operational sectors. The following are the results of the activities carried out last night and today:

With high morale and zeal, our valiant armed forces continued to deal blows to the racist Persian enemy in their operational sectors. The following are the results of the activities carried out last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Six were killed and one infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
B. Five were killed in the Mehran area.
C. Five were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Dezful area.
D. Three were killed in the Shush area.
E. A number if enemy concentrations were sighted near our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. Our units intercepted the concentrations, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 45 dead. Our units also destroyed one tank and one observation post. An enemy helicopter was downed when it attempted to approach our units in the same area.
F. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.

G. Our units shelled enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 58 Persians and destroying 1 infantry position and 1 tube launcher.
H. At noon today our fighter planes shot down an enemy F-14 fighter plane in a dogfight when it tried to raid our units in the Ahvaz area.
I. Our forces pounded enemy targets in Dezful, Ahvaz and Bandar-e Shah.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 125 dead, 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 1 tube launcher, 1 observation post, a helicopter and 1 F-14 fighter plane.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 March 1981

BAGHDAD SEES AUTHORITY STRUGGLE IN IRAN AS CRISIS

GF150740 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is in Power in Iran?"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Mehdi Bazargan's newspaper, MIZAN, has said there are no responsible elements in authority among the rulers of Iran and that it is impossible to differentiate between those who are responsible and those who are not. To confirm this (?the paper writes) that the delegations that were dispatched to foreign countries around the world said they did not represent Iranian President Bani-Sadr--a situation totally against the principles adhered to by regimes throughout the world. Furthermore, this state of affairs clearly indicates that the Iranian president is isolated among the country's rulers and has no authority whatsoever to settle any matter.

According to political circles, until now Iranian delegations dispatched to foreign countries by the Islamic Republican group have represented only Beheshti's views. Thus, various states and governments have found it difficult to differentiate between authorized Iranian representatives and those without any authority and, in fact, between those who are official and those who are not.

As Bani-Sadr has said on several occasions, the Islamic Republican group wants to establish a regime similar to that of the shah of Iran. A recent national patriotic front statement has noted that the Iranian rulers--by declaring that leftwing supporters are kaffirs--intend to continue in office and to turn their administration into a dictatorship. On the other hand, an Islamic Republican group statement issued a few days ago indicated that it regards any criticism of the government as being critical of Islam.

While such (?threats) are directed against all patriotic and [word indistinct] forces in the country, political circles are asking why disputes among Iran's rulers have not been resolved in the face of the defeats the Iranian Armed Forces have suffered under Bani-Sadr's command? The same circles have noted that this state of affairs will probably intensify the crisis in Iran.

CUBAN, INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE IN BEIRUT

Cuban Foreign Minister

NC141616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister arrived in Beirut via Cyprus this afternoon.

The Cuban foreign minister said that he will meet with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman. He added that he will ask Minister Butrus to brief him on the situation in Lebanon, saying that his country's government denounces Israel's acts of aggression against the south and demands that the UN resolutions be implemented. The ambassador said that it is imperative for the United Nations to teach Israel a harsh lesson.

About his meeting with 'Arafat he said that this meeting will be held in the presence of the Indian foreign minister. The reason is that the two ministers were assigned by the New Delhi Nonaligned Conference to mediate in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Meeting With Butrus

NC151221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] At 1230 today Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus received Cuban Foreign Minster Isodoro Malmierca. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the Lebanese problem, the Middle East crisis and the latest international developments and their effects on Lebanon and the region. The meeting lasted until 1330.

The Cuban foreign minister arrived in Beirut yesterday and met last night with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Indian Foreign Minister

NC160611 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Last night Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Beirut from Geneva.

IRISH DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIRUT 15 MAR

NC151925 Beirut Domestic Service in ARabic 1630 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Irish Defense Minister Barrett arrived in Beirut at 1700 today on an official mission during which he will meet with the prime minister and the ministers of foreign affairs and defense. He was received at the airport by Staff Brig Gen (Mukhtar Mazbudi), commander of the Beirut area, as representative of the defense minister, and by members of the Irish Embassy in Beirut.

During his visit to Lebanon the Irish minister will visit the south and inspect the Irish UN contingent.

Meeting With Skaf

NC152111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Defense Minister Joseph Skaf has said that Lebanon attaches great importance to the cooperation between the Lebanese army and the UNIFIL forces in order to confront the daily shelling and raids to which southern Lebanon and its sons have been subjected.

In a speech he made during a banquet in honor of the Irish Defense Minister Sylvester Barrett, Skaf said that the crisis from which Lebanon is suffering is not internal. Despite the fact that the crisis was a subject of discussion at several Arab and international conferences, the presence of the UNIFIL forces in Lebanon is the best proof that the problem is the result of a complicated crisis in this part of the world.

Skaf further said: Our aim of raising the Lebanese question at regional and international forums is to rescue Lebanon, to end the freezing of a solution until the bigger problem has been solved and to liberate it from waiting until solutions are found to all the other problems so that security and normal life are restored.

Skaf said: Lebanon is healthy and strong and is, no doubt, more effective in helping others solve their problems.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON LEBANON, MIDEAST

NC131901 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Among the persons President Sarkis met with today was Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov. The meeting lasted about 1 hour and the discussions dealt, in particular, with the Soviet proposal on the Middle East calling for the convening of an international conference for finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

Responding to a question on whether it could be said that the visit was related to the recent summit conference between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad and the discussions at the conference, Ambassador Soldatov said: Everything in the world is interlinked. As for my visit to His Excellency President Sarkis, however, there is no direct link between it and the bilateral summit between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad. I thank President Sarkis for receiving me today and for giving me an opportunity to explain the foreign policy program recorded by the 26th CPSU Communist Party Congress. We direct attention, in particular, to the proposals that were submitted during that congress pertaining to a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East area as well as the proposals presented by Comrade Brezhnev on the situation in the Arab Gulf.

The Soviet ambassador was asked: Has your stance become clear during the contacts currently taking place at the United Nations regarding Lebanon's complaint to the UN Security Council pertaining to the situation in the south?

Ambassador Soldatov replied: I can say one thing about my country's stance in this regard and I have no other information: We denounce the aggressive Israeli operations against Lebanon and we believe that it is the duty of the UN Security Council to denounce such operations as well and to take practical measures aimed at stopping them. This has been our stance; and our stance today remains sound because we denounce every agression in every part of the world.

Ambassador Soldatov added: Concerning Lebanon, however, you are well aware that we support an integrated, sovereign and independent Lebanon as well the right of the people to live under normal conditions.

Asked whether it was true that the Soviet Union had advised the Lebanese authority, through him, to change Lebanon's foreign policy moves with the other Arab states, the ambassador said: We do not know anything about this.

Asked whether that meant an affirmation or a denial of the report, he said: Yes, this means a denial of the report.

Ambassador Soldatov was asked: A short while ago you met with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. How far did you get in the contacts you have been conducting, for some time, in this sphere?

He said: This comes within the framework of exchanging views on the situation in Lebanon. I believe that such an exchange is useful.

Asked whether there was any sensitive, practical thing in this sphere, he said: This is something that concerns the Lebanese; it does not concern us.

The question was repeated: Is there anything practical regarding your meeting with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil himself; in order words, will any result appear after those talks?

He replied: Any ambassador from any country meets with political representatives and personalities in the country he is accredited to in order to obtain accurate information on the situation in the country and, at the same time, to explain and clarify the political stance of the country he is representing. Is is not possible for any ambassador to interfere in the internal affairs of the country he is accredited to.

U.S. AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH SARKIS

NC141431 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] At 1230 today President Ilyas Sarkis reviewed with the U.S. ambassador the U.S. Government's position on Lebanon's complaint to the Security Council, as well as the general affairs of the south and of the Middle East area.

Ambassador Dean's visit to the palace follows the visit yesterday by the Soviet ambassador during which the very same affairs were reviewed.

The U.S. ambassador, asked about the nature of his visit to President Sarkis, replied: The discussions dealt with the issue of the south and the contacts underway at the United Nations. We also discussed an article published in a certain newspaper, because it falsely accused me of being an agent.

About his opinion of the general situation in the wake of the Syrian-Lebanese summit, the ambassador said: It is calmer.

To a question about the statement made by a U.S. assistant secretary of state of Lebanon's role in the area, the ambassador answered: What the assistant secretary said was merely a statement to the U.S. Congress. Furthermore, I believe that it supported Lebanon's application for aid in 1981. I believe that the statement was justifiable.

END OF PAKISTANI AIRLINER HIJACKING REPORTED

JN142237 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2215 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The passengers of the hijacked Pakistani plane, which is standing at Damascus International Airport, were released at 2330 tonight. The passengers and crew number 101 persons.

Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad; Pakistani Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Khan; Brig Gen Muhammad al-Khuli, the Syrian representative on the negotiations team; and the Pakistani ambassadors to Damascus and Amman went on board the plane and congratulated the released hostages on their safety. The hostages then climbed down and were transferred in special buses to Harastah military hospital for the necessary medical check.

Pakistani Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Khan made a statement in which he expressed his gratitude and thanks to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and to the Syrian Government for their efforts which helped in reaching these good results.

The hijackers of the Pakistani plane gave themselves up to the Syrian authorities at 2315 tonight, thus putting an end to the tragedy of the hijacked Pakistani plane which was hijacked 13 days ago.

Prisoners Allowed Choice

JN150736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The chartered Pakistani aircraft carrying the political prisoners released by the Pakistani Government in response to the demand of the hijackers arrived at Damascus airport at 2315 last night. It has been learned from an official source that, in accordance with the arrangements concerning the release of the hostages, the Syrian Government will permit all the Pakistani political prisoners to leave Damascus for any country they wish.

Al-Asad Receives Thanks

JN151649 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1400 today Pakistani Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Khan and Pakistani Ambassador in Damascus Sarfaraz Khan.

Mohammad 'Ali Khan and the ambassador conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad a message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in which he expressed on behalf of the Pakistani people and government and in his own name profound gratitude for the efforts exerted by President al-Asad and the Syrian authorities to secure the release of the passengers held hostage on the hijacked Pakistani airliner and to alleviate their suffering.

In his message President Ziaul Haq stressed that the Pakistani people were greatly impressed by the care and attention given this issue by the brothers in Syria and by the humanitarian spirit governing the Syrian authorities' decisions. The Pakistain minister and ambassador expressed their profound thanks for the medical care given to the released passengers. They stressed that what Syria has done with regard to this issue makes the name of Syria and President Hafiz al-Asad appreciated by all.

The president thanked them for their words and stressed that what Syria has done constituted a humanitarian duty. He expressed pleasure at the happy ending to this issue and praised the spirit of responsibility of the Pakistani authorities in dealing with it.

At the end of the meeting the president asked them to convey his greetings to President Ziaul Haq and all Pakistani people.

KHADDAM VIEWS RELATIONS WITH JORDAN, USSR, U.S.

JN150825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that Syria conducts its policy and tackles matters from a wide perspective. It does not react to narrow-minded stands. Khaddam made this statement at a press conference last night in Abu Dhabi.

Asked about the recent explosion at the Mal ash-Sham Restaurant in Dubayy, Khaddam said: In our analysis of the situation in the region, the Arab homeland and the world at large, we recognize the importance of maintaining the calm, stability and security of the Gulf region. Therefore, all our stands, policies and practices are geared in that direction. Khaddam described those who tried to blame Syria for the incident as suspect people who aim at harming Syria's pan-Arab role and the existing profound ties between the UAE and Syria. They particularly aim at harming the roles played by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan and President Hafiz al-Asad.

Asked about the tension on the Syrian-Jordanian border, Khaddam said: The Arab people in Jordan are part of us. However, we view the Jordanian regime differently because of the role it is playing. That regime wants to preoccupy Syria and cancel its role in the battle of steadfastness and confrontation against the treasonous Camp David accords.

Khaddam said he was surprised that he was being asked about the case of [Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut] Hisham al-Muhaysin. He added: Our problem with the Jordanian regime had existed before Jordanian intelligence abducted Hisham al-Muhaysin. When the Phalangist radio reported the abduction, Jordan issued an official statement accusing Syria. Khaddam said that the purpose of the whole incident was to calm public resentment against the anti-Syrian policy pursued by the Jordanian regime, to harm Syria and to create an explosive situation in Lebanon. Khaddam said: I would like you to know that it was the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut that asked the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces unti protecting the embassy to pull out.

Khaddam then reviewed the results of the recent Syrian-Lebanese summit. Commenting on Syrian-Libyan unity, Khaddam said that a joint Syrian-Libyan committee is currently considering a unity formula. Once this committee completes its work, we will move to the practical phase, he added.

Concerning the European initiative, Khaddam said: The Europeans do not have an initiative. What they are trying to do is to create the right atmosphere. We have informed them of our position on the conflict.

Regarding contacts with the United States, Khaddam said: The handwriting on the wall is clear. The position of the new U.S. administration has been clear to us for sometime. We hope that it is as clear to others.

Khaddam praised Syrian-Soviet relations, saying that they are good and strong.

Regarding the domestic situation in Syria, Khaddam said: Sabotage operations have been carried out in the past to harm Syria's steadfastness and pan-Arab policy. However, through its steadfastness and great determination, Syria has foiled all these operations and crushed those who had perpetrated them or were behind them.

SHAMIR ORDERS PROTEST TO U.S. OVER AWACS ISSUE

TA151425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The United States did not give Israel any announcement about the intention of supplying AWACs deterrent and reconnaissance aircraft. This emerged from remarks Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made today at the Cabinet session. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, at the beginning of the session, wanted to know whether Israel had known about the intention of supplying Saudi Arabia with those planes. Minister Shamir replied that Israel had not known about this and that he had already instructed our representatives in the United States to protest this deal to the U.S. administration heads. Our correspondent reports that the foreign minister will also react publicly to the deal.

TZIPORI DENOUNCES PROPOSED SALE OF AWACS PLANES

TA161004 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Despite U.S. assurances that it has not yet made any decision on selling AWAC advance warning aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Deputy Defence Minister Mordekhay Tzipori yesterday denounced the idea.

The Israel Defence Forces will not be able to make any surprise move if Saudi Arabia gets the four AWAC systems the U.S. may supply it, Tzipori said.

These advance warning and command systems--which are installed in modified Boeing 707s--in Saudi hands would constitute "a physical danger to Israel," he told a Liberal Party meeting here. Those planes flying over Saudi Arabia or Jordan could "expose all of Israel's secrets. We would not be able to take even one move without them knowing about it."

Tzipori rejected the American administration's claims that the planes would help Saudi Arabia counter Soviet influence in the area. It is not Saudi Arabia which will provide the basis for resisting the Soviets, Tzipori argued. On the contrary, if the Saudis learn the AWAC's secrets, then Soviet-backed Syria, Libya and Iraq will know them too. "There are no secrets in the Arab world," he said.

"Israel will be pushed into a corner... and retaining qualitative superiority over the Arabs... won't be easy. They're forcing us into a new (arms) race. We could have expected greater understanding from a friendly state like the U.S.," the deputy minister asserted.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. ON NUCLEAR POWER EXPECTED

TA150957 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Mar 81 p 1

[By Ilan Kfir and 'Oded Shorer]

[Text] The United States and Israel will soon conduct negotiations on the supply of nuclear power stations to Israel. The U.S. administration has expressed readiness to assist Israel in the development of nuclear research for peaceful purposes and has expressed readiness in principle to view favorably the supply of power stations. Israel attaches considerable importance to this U.S. assistance, viewing it as part of the U.S. effort to tighten strategic and scientific cooperation with Israel.

Political sources in Jerusalem believe that in the wake of the furor that erupted in Israel over the U.S.-Saudi deals (for F-15 aircraft and for the advanced AWACS spy-planes) Washington can be expected to show a positive approach to Israel's arms procurement requests and to the terms for their financing.

It has been learned that representatives of the Energy Ministry are holding talks with U.S. and West German firms with the aim of purchasing know-how for the construction of power reactors. It also has been learned that preliminary talks on this subject have already taken place with Reagan administration officials. Nothing was decided, however, and the concrete negotiations are due to get underway in the near future.

Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i refused to confirm or deny the holding of these contacts with the Reagan administration. "I do not think that the situation today permits me to speak publicly about this subject," he told MA'ARIV.

WEST BANK TEACHERS RETURN TO WORK 16 MAR

TA160822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] All the teachers in Judaea and Samaria this morning returned to regular work after a strike that lasted 3 1/2 months. Returning to the classes with them were 250,000 pupils. Correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that the order to return to work was issued by the central teachers committee, following pay raises of 75 percent, with the approval of the Judaea and Samaria governor, Brig Gen Binyamin Bel-Eli'ezer.

MOSHE DAYAN SPEAKS ON U.S. VIEW OF MIDDLE EAST

TA131743 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 13 Mar--MK Moshe Dayan expects that the new U.S. administration will very quickly find that the issue of the Middle East conflict is of cardinal priority and must be treated accordingly. Mr Dayan, who spoke today at the Lawyers Club in Tel Aviv, said that even though the Reagan administration has declared that this issue has secondary priority--following the subject of the global balance of forces against the Soviet Union--reality will quickly make it open its eyes. "I would say that when Secretary of State Haig visits the region in April, it will be quite an instructive lesson for him. He will speak with the Arabs about the Russians and they will talk about the Palestinians. He will tell them that the problem is the Russian front, and they will reply that their problem is the danger of internal revolution. If Haig has not yet heard 'Arafat's formula--that the PLO does not want a country alongside Israel but in place of Israel--he will hear it here. And when he returns to Washington, this subject will undoubtedly resume top priority for him."

In this connection Mr Dayan noted that he knows Secretary of State Haig personally and he esteems and respects him greatly, as a strong person who knows what he wants and acts accordingly. However, he cautioned, Haig is capable of making an incorrect move, one which is liable to spoil a great deal and which will be very difficult to correct--and we must also be ready for this.

On another issue, Mr Dayan said that the most important issue today regarding the peace agreement with Egypt is the creation of the multinational force in Sinai. In the western area of the peninsula, he added, a UN observer force is sufficient; however, in the eastern part--which includes Sharm ash-Shaykh and the length of the border with Israel--observers are insufficient. There, forces are needed that will safeguard the border, "and I hope the government will insist that the United States take part in this force, although I see some difficulty in getting Senate confirmation for this."

In Dayan's view, a form of defense pact between Israel and the United States should be concluded on this matter, along the lines of the NATO agreement in Europe. This should be arranged soon, before the IDF evacuates the rest of Sinai.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

Haddad's Position

TA132109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Sa'd Haddad's Christian militia will use force to prevent the deployment of Lebanese soldiers in southern Lebanon. This was stated today by a spokesman for the militia. He said that the UN force had been informed that 40 Lebanese soldiers had encamped near one of its units, within the framework of a plan worked out by the presidents of Lebanon and of Syria in their meeting this week. A previous attempt to station Lebanese soldiers in southern Lebanon was foiled by the militia 2 years ago.

Army Deployment

TA151603 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1220 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Metulla, 15 Mar--Tension increased today in southern Lebanon in the wake of reports of deployment of Lebanese Army units in this area. These reports refer to several units of the Lebanese standing army which have deployed in the area south of the Litani River, some of them in UNIFIL territory, some in the terrorists' territory and some in the area controlled by the militia.

These army units were sent to southern Lebanon in accordance with an agreement between the Damascus and Beirut governments, with the goal of "bringing back Lebanese sovereignty" to southern Lebanon.

After these units had arrived, Militia Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad appealed to UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan, demanding that they be expelled from the region because their presence there contradicts an agreement between him and the UNIFIL commander.

The militia force also descended upon one of the Lebanese Army units which had been stationed in the region of the villages of Al-Qantarah and At-Tayyibah, only 3 km from Kibbutz Misgav 'Am.

During the raid, the militia arrested four Lebanese soldiers, led by a lieutenant working as the battalion doctor, Dr (Nabil Horani). Another person was S Sgt Ra'fat (Ya'aqobi), who at his interrogation claimed that the Lebanese regular forces were intending to sever southern Lebanon from its link with Israel by deploying the Lebanese force along the border between Lebanon and Israel, thus serving the interests of the Damascus government.

As a result of the arrival of Lebanese troops in southern Lebanon, Israeli personalities in the north are going to organize a rally of the leaders of the confrontation settlements on the Lebanese border to demand that the government expel the Lebanese troops, the "servants of the Syrians," from Israel's norhtern border.

Israeli Concern

TA151648 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Israeli sources in the north are receiving with a great deal of concern reports from southern Lebanon that the first Lebanese soldiers have arrived in the region and that they wish to take positions along the northern border [of Israel].

These sources have told our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horrowitz, that Israel is aware of the possibility that, together with the Lebanese troops, Syrian troops may also want to penetrate into southern Lebanon:

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] Over the weekend the Lebanese troops who arrived in southern Lebanon began leaving the Al-Qulaylah and Qana regions in the western sector and deploying mainly in the region of the Shi'ite village of Al-Qantarah in the central sector.

Sources in the north estimated today that behind the arrival of the Lebanese soldiers lay the intention of the Lebanese authorities to dispatch Syrian troops to the region under the guise of Lebanese troops. [end recording]

15 Mar Shelling

TA160558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Major Haddad's Christian militias yesterday evening fired 13 shells at the town of Al-Qantarah. Two residents of the town were reported wounded. Some of the shells fell near the positions of UNIFIL's Nigerian units. The UN spokesman in southern Lebanon said that the persons kidnapped yesterday by Major Haddad's men were an ambulance driver and two male nurses from a Lebanese Army medical unit. He said that this unit had been coopted into UNIFIL and its personnel were providing medical services to the residents of the area. Haddad and his men say that the Lebanese Army has moved into the UN's supervisory zone.

PERES LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND, BRITAIN, FRANCE

TA161113 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Labor Party chairman Shim'on Peres left this morning in an el al plane for Geneva, where the United Jewish Appeal [UJA] is to open [as published] in Switzerland.

During his visit to Switzerland Mr Peres will apparently meet with leaders of the Social Democratic Party and the chairman of the Sephardi Federation, Nisim Ga'on. From Switzerland Mr Peres will go to Britain on 17 March, where he will make a speech to the Anglo-Israeli Association and meet with UJA activists. In his speech there he will criticize the British foreign secretary's intention to meet with Yasir 'Arafat.

On his way bak to Israel Mr Peres will also visit Paris on the matter of the translation into French of his book "Go With the People."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS SHAMIR REMARKS DISTORTED

TA160840 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 13 Mar 81

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in Jerusalem last night that reports of remarks made by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at Wednesday's (11 March) meeting of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee on his visit to Italy were distorted. The foreign minister of Italy (Signor Colombo) did not say the things attributed to him by these reports.

DAR ES SALAAM HOSTS 'EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL' SUMMIT

Nyerere Meets Karl-I-Bond

AB131754 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1520 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 12 Mar (AZAP)--First state commissioner Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, representing the MPR founding president and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, at the summit conference of the heads of state of Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire, was received on Thursday from 1730 (1530 Kinshasa time) to 1755 by Tanzanian President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere to whom he conveyed a written message from his counterpart and brother Mobutu. Citizen Karl-I-Bond explained to the Tanzanian head of state the state imperatives that have kept the MPR founding president from going to Dar es Salaam for that important summit meeting.

The Tanzanian president and the first state commissioner also examined bilaterial issues, in particular security problems and economic issues.

Citizen Karl-I-Bond declared that President Nyerere, who listened to him with great attention, was very cooperative. With regard to the various issues on the agenda of the summit due to open Friday, the first state commissioner said they will discuss economic cooperation and security problems among the six states in particular. They will also discuss cooperation between these states and foreign partners. As a matter of fact, the first state commissioner said that the implementation of some projects requires consultations among the countries of the region in order to take a common stand toward foreign partners.

Burundi will be represented at the summit by President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Rwanda by President Juvenal Habyarimana, Uganda by President Milton Obote while Vice President Mwai Kibaki will represent Kenya.

The first state commissioner arrived in Dar es Salaam at 1505 (1305 Kinshasa time). He was welcomed by Tanzanian Prime Minister Mr Cleopa Msuya and Zaire's ambassador Citizen Bande Larity. Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond is the first foreign personality to arrive in Tanzania for the conference. He is accompanied by the secretary of state for international cooperation, Citizen Lengema Dulia.

Official Statement

LD131912 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The leaders of six neighboring countries have ended their 1-day summit meeting in Dar es Salaam. A State House statement described the summit meeting as extremely successful. The statement said the leaders expressed the wish to have many more such meetings in the future.

The meeting was attended by President Nyerere, Presidents Obote of Uganda, Bagaza of Burdundi, Habyarimana of Rwanda and Vice President of Kenya Mr Mwai Kibaki and the Zaire prime minister, Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond.

The leaders discussed at length matters of mutual interest concerning the region. President Bagaza and Mr Mwai Kibaki have already left Dar es Salaam for home. The remaining leaders are staying until tomorrow.

ALGERIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH BENIN PRESIDENT

LD150250 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] At the end of the official visit to Algeria by Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin, an Algeria-Benin joint communique was issued. In the communique the two sides point out that this visit has made it possible to exchange viewpoints between the two sides, arriving at the fact that internal development demands the strengthening of bilateral relations and a clear vision of current international relations.

When analyzing bilateral relations the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the development these relations are currently experiencing and they stressed their determination to further promote these relations out of a belief that African cooperation must first embody the aims and the lines of the action which was outlined by the OAU charter--that is, by exploiting all African capabilities for development and social and economic progress for the peoples of Africa.

Having pointed out with satisfaction the closeness of viewpoints, on the whole, of issues studied, the communique condemned--when dealing with the situation in Africa--efforts being exerted by imperialism and neocolonialism seeking to create and to preserve zones of conflict between sister peoples and African friends with the aim of maintaining foreign domination in Africa and hindering natural development and cooperation among the African countries.

Regarding the situation in Northwest Africa, the two presidents expressed great concern over the continued tension and the conflict situation which Morocco has created by its aggressive and illegal policy of occupation, threatening the basic rights of the SDAR people and peace and security in the region. The two presidents reaffirmed their firm support for the Saharan people and their sole and legitimate representative, the Polisario Front.

The two sides stressed that any Middle East settlement must come through withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and the return of the Palestinian people to their usurped homeland. They also stressed their firm support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle under the banner of their sole representative, the PLO.

The two presidents expressed great concern over the aggravation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, regarding this war between brothers as a weakening of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle and a hinderance for the march of the Nonaligned Movement. Both sides addressed an urgent appeal to the two sister countries to put an end to fighting between brothers through negotiations under the banner of the spirit and principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Kerekou Remarks

LD152040 Algiers APS in English 1114 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 15 Mar (APS)--President Kerekou of Benin expressed all his satisfaction, yesterday before departure, following his visit to Algeria and the results it reached.

After he underlined effort made by Algeria in the field of economic development President Kerekou evoked his visit to earthquake striken area of El-Asnam, paying homage to huge efforts made towards accomodating victims of the disaster.

Replying to a question on talks he had with President Chadli Bendjedid, Benin's head of state said all subjects concerning international situation and tensions in the world have been discussed, particularly in Africa.

As for Western Sahara, Mr Kerekou praised struggle of Saharan people and his military and political victories against Morocco's expansionism.

He declared everything should be done to bring together Morocco and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in view to end with an injust war and a neo-colonialist situation.

President Kerekou added that talks also centred on the Namibian question and the Palestinian problem. In this prospect, he condemned the South African racist regime and Zionism.

SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY MARSHAL BELOV ARRIVES

LD141440 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Belov, supreme commander of the signal troops and deputy chief of staff of the Soviet Army, today arrived in Algeria. The delegation was met at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Maj Abdesslem Baghdadi, member of the Central Committee of the party and director of [word indistinct] at the Ministry of National Defense, and a number of senior officers of the People's National Army.

LIBYA

LIBYAN ROLE IN PAKISTANI AIRLINER AFFAIR REPORTED

JANA Chronology

LD140952 Tripoli JANA in English 0843 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Mar (JANA)--The Pakistani plane carrying detainees whose release has been demanded by the hijackers is due to arrive in Tripoli today, 14 March, Saturday. The Jamahiriyah has agreed to receive the plane for solely humanitarian reasons and out of concern for the lives of the innocent passengers.

The Pakistani Government was in constant contact with the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Pakistan and the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau to secure their cooperation in settling the problem of the hijacked plane. The Pakistani Government sent a memorandum to the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Islamabad on the 2nd of March saying: The Pakistani authorities request the Jamahiriyah to endeavour for the safety of the passengers aboard the hijacked plane.

On the 3rd of March, the Pakistani charge d'affaires, accompanied by the Pakistani aviation general director and the head of the Pakistani negotiating team, met the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Kabul and requested the prompt intervention of the Jamahiriyah for the release of the passengers. In his request, he asserted that the Jamahiriyah is a sister country of Pakistan and is led by the great Islamic leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who enjoys high esteem in the entire Islamic world. He added that the help rendered by the Jamahiriyah to Pakistan in this respect would have the most profound effect in the whole world and particularly in Pakistan. The charge d'affaires asserted that he was entrusted by his government to submit this request.

On the fourth of March, Pakistan expressed to the Libyan People's Bureau in Islamabad its appreciation for the Jamahiriyah's promise to put its endeavour for the settlement of the case of the Pakistani hijacked plane. [as received]

On the 6th of the same, the Pakistani foreign office called the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Islamabad together with ambassadors of France, Czechoslovakia, Iran, India, China, America and Turkey and informed them of the Pakistani Government's request and hence sought their help in solving the problem of the hijacked plane with view to the rescue of the lives of the passengers.

The Pakistani Foreign Office expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the help rendered by the Jamahiriyah in this respect especially the stand made by the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Kabul who offered himself as a hostage in exchange for the release of the passengers, and which was rejected by the hijackers. In the same meeting, the Pakistani Foreign Department requested more efforts from the Jamahiriyah in solving the problem of the hijacked plane and rescuing the lives of its passengers.

On the 8th of March, the American foreign department [as received] contacted the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Washington, and requested the possibility of the Jamahiriyah's intervention to secure the release of the passengers of the hijacked plane. The American foreign department expressed the hope that the Pakistani plane will be allowed to land in Libya and that efforts would be made for the release of its passengers a number of whom are American.

The Pakistani ambassador to the Jamahiriyah requested from the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison to have the Jamahiriyah exert its efforts and endeavours for the release of the passengers of the hijacked Pakistani plane.

This humanitarian stand by the Jamahiriyah which aims at putting an end to the tragedy of the hijacked plane, confirms its humanitarian policy which opposes terrorism and the exposure of innocent lives to danger.

Refusal of Pakistani Prisoners

NC141527 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Mar (AFP)--The Libyan Government today announced it had refused to allow the Pakistani prisoners freed at the demand of hijackers to enter Libya, an official source said here. This last-minute about-turn put into question the fate of more than 100 hostages being held aboard a Pakistan International Airlines plane in Damascus. An official spokesman here said the Libyan refusal, which came after an airliner carrying 54 prisoners released from Pakistani jails left Aleppo in northern Syria and Tripoli, had "totally shocked the Pakistan Government". This meant that the plane would probably have to return to Syria, observers said.

MINUTES OF LIBYA-INDIA COMMISSION MEETING SIGNED

BK131544 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1527 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The agreed minutes of the third session of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission were signed on 2 March in Tripoli by Doctor Charanjit Chanana and Libyan Cochairman of the Joint Commission Jum'ah al-Arbash, minister of electricity. The agreed minutes laid stress on the active participation of India in many sections of the new Libyan 5-year plan starting from 1981.

Special emphasis is laid on Indian participation in power generation and transmission lines, construction of railway lines, roads, airports and townships. Indian companies bidding for industrial units in the light as well as the heavy section, management and the setting up of agricultural farms in the desert, management by Indian companies of industrial and power units, the setting up of training centres in the industrial field and increasing the volume of Indo-Libyan trade. It is expected that during the current year the value of projects in Libya won by India companies will increase from $1.5 billion to $2.5 billion. Indo-Libyan trade is to be expanded and Air India start a service to Tripoli.

Doctor Charanjit Chanana called on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on 2 March. He was taken by special plane to Sebha in the south of Libya where the Libyan leader was attending the fourth anniversary celebrations of the declaration of the peoples rule. During the meeting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi paid tribute to the distinguished leadership of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and remarked that after An-Nasir she is the champion of the cause of the Third World. The Libyan leader also expressed satisfaction at the work done so far by Indian companies in Libya. Minister Chanana apprised him of the work done by the joint commission and his government and the Indian Government's determination to further strengthen economic cooperation with Libya.

During his stay Doctor Chanana also called on and had fruitful talks with the ministers of oil, heavy industry, light industry and planning besides having lengthy talks with the minister of electricity. Libya has agreed to give India 1 million tonnes of oil during 1981 and in case the type of oil is not suitable for our refineries, to help us in third countries to get the end products which we required and for which we had proposed Libya to sell its lighter crude.

LIBERIA'S DOE SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD150738 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The brother leader has received a written message from Samuel Doe, head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia stating: Out of our strong desire to establish historic relations between our two countries, I convey to you, dear elder brother, on behalf of the Liberian people and myself, an invitation to share with us the celebration of the first anniversary of our popular revolution.

I affirm to you, elder brother, that your presence among us during our people's celebration of this anniversary will have a great good effect on our people. Please accept this invitation from the Liberian people to share our celebrations with us.

Please accept the Liberian people's most sincere appreciation of your great efforts to defend freedom in Africa, and to spread prosperity and peace in Africa.

MOROCCO

MAP REPORTS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SAHARAN RESOLUTION

LD141416 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Rabat, 14 Mar (MAP)--Following the adoption by the European Parliament of the Lalor Resolution on the question called "Western Sahara," the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation released a commentary outlining that by this resolution, the European Parliament has put an end to the ambiguity that some have tried and are still trying to make hang over a very clear question.

European MP's have thus debunked the Algerian stance which tries to make one believe in the innocence of Algeria in a conflict that Algeria alone fosters, and expressed their concern at the fate of the innocent peoples sequestrated in the concentration camps of Tindouf and presented for propaganda and intoxication ends as "the Saharan people." In fact, added the commentary, the Algerian regime did not allow that these people be authenticated or counted.

The European Parliament sees in the sequestration of innocent people a deceit of the international community and a means of internationalizing the conflict, stated the commentary.

The commentary further outlined that without the support of Algeria and Libya to the gangs which launch attacks against Morocco from Algerian territory, the tension cannot last, adding that as it was suggested by the European Parliament, any negotiation for putting an end to the tension in the region must take place between the main interested parties namely Algeria and Morocco.

The communique [as received] concluded that the problem is now raised in its real context.

Following is the full text of the Lalor Resolution on Western Sahara that had been adopted Thursday by the European Parliament:

"The European Parliament,

--Having regard to the call in the preamble to the EEC treaty for the preservation of peace and liberty, and the development of cooperation between states;

--Having regard to the declaration of the foreign ministers of the Nine of 23 February 1976 in Luxembourg, calling for cooperation, peace and stability in Africa, and specifically the rejection of any action aimed at setting up a sphere of influence in Africa;

--Having regard to the desirability of peace and stability in North-West Africa, combined with respect for the independence and sovereignty of their states and for their unity and territorial integrity;

--Aware of the danger of tension in the Maghreb region increasing and assuming international dimensions, thus threatening peace and security in the Mediterranean and in adjacent regions in Africa and Europe;

--Having regard to the spirit of resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 14 December 1960 the right to independence of countries and peoples under colonial rule, particularly paragraph 6 thereof, and the pertinent resolutions of the OAU, the nonaligned nations and the United Nations on the right of self-determination of the population of the Sahara following the end of Spanish administrative authority in the Western authority in the Western Sahara;

--Having regard to the motions for resolutions on the right of self-determination of the Saharan people (Doc. 1-360/79), on the situation in the Western Sahara (1-5-5/79-3Rev.), on the right of self-determination of the people of Western Sahara (Doc. 1-655/79) and on the situation in the Western Sahara (Doc. 1-791/79);

--Having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 1-532/80);

1. Voices its concern at the fate of the innocent peoples caught up in the hostilities in the Maghreb region and condemns any intervention, particularly of a military nature, by third countries which are helping, by escalating the conflict in the Western Sahara and by their attempts to secure spheres of influence in this region, to prolong the state of armed conflict;

2. Is aware of the fact that the nationality of the Saharan peoples living in Algeria in the area bordering Tindouf has not been authenticated, nor have they been counted by the High Commission for Refugees in accordance with the mandate it received from the United Nations, and that arrangements have not yet been made for their return under the supervision and permanent protection of the High Commission for Refugees, of people genuinely originating in the Western Sahara and wishing to be repatriated.

3. Requests the governments of the Kingdom of Morocco and of the Algerian Republic, therefore, to provide the United Nations organization and the High Commission for Refugees with every assistance to this end;

4. Calls upon the warring parties to refrain from any action likely to increase tension in the area, to make mutual concessions which might lead to a peaceful solution, and to enter into bilateral negotiations aimed at terminating their dispute;

5. Reiterates its concern at the disproportionate increase in the war effort to the detriment of the economic and social development of the countries of the Maghreb region, which Europe should be helping to flourish for practical, historical and geographical reasons, and by virtue of the preferential agreements linking them to the European Economic Community;

6. Urges the Algerian Government not to authorize the use of its territory bordering on Morocco for the launching of armed attacks on that country, in accordance with the recommendations on the location of refugees formulated by the summit conference of the African heads of state meeting in Libreville in 1977;

7. Urges the Moroccan Government not to invoke the right of pursuit, lest border incursions develop into armed and officially declared warfare between the two countries;

8. Calls on the Libyan Government to abandon its plans for destabilization and domination in the Saharan area, and to refrain from any action calculated to jeopardize the territorial integrity or national identity of countries in this region;

9. Requests the governments of the member states bilaterally and multilaterally to endeavour to mediate between Morocco and Algeria with a view to maintaining peace and stability in the area;

10. Requests them also to take careful account of the interests of the Maghreb countries in the process of enlargement of the European Community;

11. Instructs its president to forward this resolution to the foreign ministers meeting in political cooperation, the council and the commission".

MAURITANIA

ATTACK ORGANIZED BY 'FOREIGN POWER' ANNOUNCED

AB161255 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1250 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Announcement]

[Text] Citizens of Mauritania: Our country has just been attacked by a commando organized and armed by a foreign power. The situation has been brought under complete control by our armed forces. Nevertheless, for security reasons we ask you to remain in your homes until further notice. In a few moments the prime minister and head of the government will address a message to you over the radio.

Bneijara Blames Morocco

AB161400 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1345 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Ould Bneijara--live]

[Text] Mauritanian citizens and people, a group of Mauritanian (?mercenaries) led by (Kader Abd El Salem) this morning tried a sudden attack in force on behalf of their Moroccan masters. A commando [words indistinct] this morning attacked the Presidency of the government; innocent victims were killed during this attack.

This aggression was perpetrated against our country by Morocco. The National Armed Forces have the situation entirely under control and the criminal traitor, (Kader Abd al-Salem), and his (?group) have been arrested.

The people must remain calm [words indistinct]. A curfew has been imposed throughout the country. The Military Committee of National Salvation and the government have the situation well in hand throughout the national territory. I appeal to the UN Security Council, the Organization of the Arab League and the OAU to stop the Moroccan aggression against our country. Our people will win.

MINISTERS WARN OF PENDING MOROCCAN ATTACK 13 MAR

AB131824 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met yesterday and ended the meeting (?on the same day). Here is the communique issued at the end of the meeting:

The Council of Ministers met on 12 March under the chairmanship of the prime minister and head of government, Mr Ould Bneijara Sidi Ahmed. During the meeting the prime minister and head of government heard a report on the campaign of lies and denigration launched recently against our country by the Moroccan press organs and the authorities of the Moroccan Kingdom. It is now certain that King Hassan II has the intention of launching an attack against Mauritania. This situation, created unilaterally by Morocco, has aroused the interest of world opinion and has prepared the way for aggression against our people. Our government and our policy of neutrality and good-neighbor relations brings us credit and arouses respect and consideration among our neighbors and partners.

Having realized the gravity of this situation caused by the malevolent and obvious intentions of the Moroccan Kingdom against our people, the council draws the attention of all friendly countries to the serious risks created for peace and stability in the West African region.

The council called on all Mauritanians to strengthen their ranks and to mobilize themselves to defend their territorial integrity, their independence and their national sovereignty, which are once again threatened by the expansionist aims of the Moroccan Army.

The government warns Morocco against any [word indistinct] adventure, for which it will be entirely responsible and which will set the whole region ablaze and have very serious repercussions on the Arab Maghreb, Africa and world peace, and which in any case will not bring any solution to the Western Sahara conflict.

Our friendly countries know better than anyone else of our neutrality in the Western Sahara conflict, and it is their duty to bar the way to the Moroccan adventurous aims and to assume heavy responsibility in the event of a military conflict caused by Moroccan expansionism in the West African region. In any case, we are determined to defend our territorial integrity and our sovereignty by all means.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MOROCCAN MEDIA 'CAMPAIGN'

LD132320 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Press conference given in Nouakchott on 13 March by Ahmedou Ould Sidi, minister of culture, information, posts and telecommunications of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania--journalists not identified--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, Moroccan information media have recently spread rumors aimed at casting doubts on our country's attitude to the Saharan problem. MAP claimed that your statements to the [words indistinct] the Saharan people on 27 February was a clear departure from Mauritania's declared neutrality. What is your comment?

[Answer] We believe this is a topical question. The confident answer requires answering two basic parts of the question. First, as for the information campaign, I want to place on record that we in Mauritania have become accustomed to this but we know very well the dimension of the political background which pushes the Moroccan information media and we also know in advance the historical philosophy and the expansionist starting points. All that I want to tell them is that Mauritania is determined and serious in maintaining its sovereignty and its national independence. Also, Mauritania is determined to remain its own master. Our people decided on 10 July, 1978, not to be anyone's tail [words indistinct] drawn into the orbit of others. Our people decided to formulate their policy and attitudes in accordance with their national interests and what they regard as suiting the future of the whole region in security, stability, progress and prosperity.

As for the second part of the question, I confirm that the commentaries concerning the reactions described by MAP [words indistinct] authorized sources in Morocco, and a reply to this requires going back a little and giving a historical survey of recent events to refresh the memory, which it seems has weakened in some people. Mauritania decided to get out of the conflict--the bloody conflict which destroyed everything, this conflict which certainly does not serve the national interest of our people and also contradicts our political norms and, consequently, contradicts our Islamic traditions and, further, does not serve the interests of our region and the expectations of security and stability of its people.

We decided on 10 July, 1978, to leave this conflict for principled and national reasons. For instance, the Mauritanian people--known for their noble descent and firmness and their historical and political [word indistinct]--do not want their economy to collapse and their social system to be destroyed in a conflict which does not serve their aspirations.

As a consequence of our belief in the principle of self-determination we recognized the Saharan people's right to self-determination, and this attitude does not at all show a wish to be biased in favor of any other party. This attitude is based on the pursuit of a neutral policy based on the consolidation of fraternal relations and good-neighbor relations with all sides on the basis of the mutual interests of the peoples of the region.

[Question] The Moroccan information media casts doubt on the nature of our relations with Polisario and accuses Mauritania of opening its borders for the setting up of bases for aggression against them. What is your opinion?

[Answer] This question involves many things and I will try to answer it briefly. Our relations with Polisario are clear and are based on the principles already mentioned. We recognize the Saharan people's right to self-determination and we recognize Polisario as a representative of this people. Moreover, we want to consolidate the relations of good-neighbor relations and fraternity with Polisario and also with Morocco and all the neighbors and brothers in the region. The biggest proof that these accusations are false is that Saharan attacks against Morocco do not come from our borders and do not happen in regions adjoining the borders. They are concentrated in northern Sahara--Ra's al-Khanfrah, Haguniyah and other names reported by news agencies. Also, those attacks are carried out in southern Morocco. Where is Mauritania in relation to all these (?accusations)? God knows, unless there is there mere thinking, depending on domination, empty of any proof. [sentence as heard] Thus, the least that can be said about them is that they are mere allegations.

[Question] The ordinary observer smells threats in the Moroccan information media campaigns these days. What is your reaction to this?

[Answer] My reaction is that of the Military Committee for National Salvation, the government and the Mauritanian people. This can be summed up as follows: Our people are able at any time to repulse any challenge facing them because they believe in God. Therefore, they are a strong people. In addition, they have confidence in the armed forces and the nationalism of the broad masses and they remain ready to repulse any aggression from any source. They will not permit any harm to their sovereignty in favor of any side.

[Question] Minister, is there any message you want to address to the brothers in the region?

[Answer] We are certain we are marching on and we believe the future is not a repetition of the past; our achievements surpass all that was achieved in the past. From this premise, my sole call is that they should understand the principled attitudes of Mauritania and work with it for good and justice, in the interest of our region and the Arab Maghreb region.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES UAE MINISTER OF STATE 14 MAR

JN141549 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Mar (SUNA)--President Ja'far Numayri received UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali an-Nu'aymi today. They reviewed bilateral relations and the deliberations of the fifth meeting of Arab-African Coordination and Cooperation Committee. The UAE minister thanked President Numayri for Sudan's hosting and preparing for the meeting. Rashid 'Abdallah heads the Arab side to the coordination committee, which held its fifth meeting here yesterday.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AMBASSSADOR--Khartoum, 14 Mar (SUNA)--President of the Republic Ja'far Numayri received today the credentials of Francesco Lo Prinzi, Italy's ambassador to Sudan. [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 14 Mar 81 JN]

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR--Khartoum, 14 Mar (SUNA)--President Ja'far Numayri received this morning the credentials of Kacem Bousnina as Tunisian ambassador to Sudan. [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 14 Mar 81 JN]

ETHIOPIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SIAKA STEVENS' VISIT

LD132014 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Text] A joint communique was issued in Addis Ababa at the end of President Siaka Stevens' visit. According to the joint communique, His Excellency President Siaka Stevens and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam had extensive talks on bilateral, regional and major international issues. The leaders expressed satisfaction at the positive development of the relations of most of the neighboring East African countries. They reaffirmed their stand on the establishment of a durable peace in the region based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. The two leaders pointed out that this was in conformity with the charter, principles and decisions of the OAU and the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu briefed President Stevens and his delegation on the progress made and the measures taken to consolidate the Ethiopian revolution and the victories scored by the struggle of the broad masses of Ethiopia.

His Excellency President Stevens, as the current chairman of the OAU, exchanged views with Comrade Chairman Mengistu on recent developments in Africa and the activities of the OAU.

ACCORD REACHED WITH KENYA ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

LD141906 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Ethiopia and Kenya have agreed on a joint approach to the long term development of a vast stretch of the Turkana region. The agreement was reached during a meeting of representatives from both countries which was held in Addis Ababa last week. The draft report on the project covers some 150,000 square meters. [as heard]

The project will involve road and airstrip construction, provisions for telecommunications and irrigation schemes and a vast potential for lake fisheries development. The scheme is to be financed largely out of money earmarked by the European Development Fund for East Africa under the Lome convention. The amount involved is estimated at $150 million.

Turkana region is shared almost equally between Ethiopia and Kenya.

MENGISTU, DJIBOUTI LEADER HOLD TALKS 15 MAR

LD152144 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpts] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this evening awarded His Excellency President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the leader of the Republic of Djibouti, the Grand Africa First Class decoration.

Earlier this afternoon, His Excellency President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the leader of the Republic of Djibouti, and Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam held private talks at the National Palace. His Excellency President Gouled and Comrade Chairman Mengistu held talks on relations between the two sisterly countries, as well as international issues, in particular issues concerning Africa.

FRENCH ENVOY DELIVERS GISCARD MESSAGE TO MENGISTU

LD132056 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, received a written message this afternoon from His Excellency President Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France. Mr Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, who is currently on an official visit to Ethiopia, delivered the message to the comrade chairman.

OLIVIER STIRN MAKES PRESS STATEMENT, DEPARTS

LD141728 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpt] French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mr Olivier Stirn left Addis Ababa this afternoon for home after delivering a written message from President Giscard d'Estaing, the president of the French Republic, to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army.

In a press statement before his departure, Mr Stirn said his visit had further reinforced mutually beneficial bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries and enhanced efforts to facilitate and strengthen other areas of cooperation. Mr Stirn also disclosed that he informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of socialist Ethiopia of the French Government's intention to provide Ethiopia with financial aid and wheat to be used respectively in the national literacy campaign and rehabilitation programs for our compatriots affected by manmade and natural disasters.

SOMALIA

SIAKA STEVENS, SAID BARRE HOLD TALKS 14 MAR

Stevens' Arrival Statements

LD141916 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpts] President of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Chairman of the OAU Dr Siaka Stevens and his delegation arrived at Mogadishu airport this afternoon.

Dr Siaka told local and foreign journalists at the airport that the OAU has formed a special committee on the Chad crisis to find a solution to the political problems in that country.

On the Namibian question Dr Siaka Stevens said he will visit the frontline states and hold talks with the leaders of those countries so that all concerned will be familiar with the real situation in Namibia. He said he is disappointed by the Geneva conference on Namibia which failed to produce any results.

On the economic sanctions against South Africa proposed by the United Nations, Dr Siaka Stevens said that this is a delicate issue and that we must consult closely with the countries bordering on South Africa, which could either benefit or be severely crippled economically if such a move were effected without proper study.

Questioned on food shortages and the African refugee problem, Dr Siaka Stevens said his current visit to some African countries has been necessitated by this problem, particularly by the large number of refugees in Somalia and Djibouti. The current chairman of the OAU said the refugee situation in Africa is a difficult one, particularly in the more arid areas.

He said the overall world refugee problem will soon be discussed in Geneva, with particular emphasis on Africa. Dr Siaka Stevens said the situation of the refugees in Somalia and Djibouti has been exacerbated by drought and he called upon the world to give urgent help.

While in Somalia Dr Siaka Stevens will hold talks with the president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

Official Talks

LD151530 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 15 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpts] Official talks between the president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and the president of Sierra Leone, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, Dr Siaka Stevens, took place at Villa Somalia yesterday evening. Challe Siad and Dr Stevens discussed problems in the Horn of Africa and ways of finding a just solution to these problems. The two leaders also discussed the world situation, Africa, and in particular the existing good relations between the SDR and Sierra Leone. The talks ended cordially.

[Mogadishu International Service in English at 1100 GMT on 15 March reports that President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone left Mogadishu the same day at the end of his 2-day visit.]

TANZANIA

GOVERNMENT PAPER ATTACKS REAGAN'S AFRICAN POLICY

LD151906 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 15 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The government weekly paper, the SUNDAY NEWS, today comments on the ominous reports emanating from Washington that the conservative regime of President Reagan intends to prop up the UNITA rebels against the legitimate MPLA government in Angola.

It wants congressional approval for an attempt to overthrow a legitimate government which is recognized by the UN, the OAU, the nonaligned nations and also by most of Africa's allies. The English language weekly explains that the regime justifies its gross interference in the internal affairs of an African Government on the grounds that Angola receives military support from Cuba, a country whose government is also recognized by everyone except the Americans.

The SUNDAY NEWS stresses that this plan is even worse than the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, for the Americans want to achieve their puppet government in Angola on the cheap. They will not send Americans to kill and be killed this time as the Russians are doing in Afghanistan. But they will send arms, pay for and generally encourage Africans to kill Africans and be killed by Africans on behalf of the United States. And what is worse, the paper adds, the Americans will work with apartheid South Africa, which has been for years the supplier of arms and a rear base for UNITA.

If this report is true, the SUNDAY NEWS elaborates, it also means that the Reagan regime has decided to back up South Africa in its occupation of Namibia and its contentious dismissal of the UN plan, which was worked out by five Western nations, including the United States, under the Carter administration. And it would also appear that the Reagan administration thinks that whatever America does is right simply because America does it and whatever Africa does in Africa is wrong, if America says so.

The regime also thinks that by supporting racism, the invasion of the African states by South Africa, and the ambitions of the South African puppets, America can convince Africa that it is dedicated to the support of freedom and democracy.

The SUNDAY NEWS wonders at this piece of justice, for the Reagan administration has complained that the opponents of the El Salvador military junta are getting help from Cuba and the Soviet Union to overthrow a legitimate government, a complaint which has no evidence to support it. But the paper adds, even if it were true, it is impossible to understand how it could be wrong to send arms to government opponents in El Salvador, but right to send arms to UNITA in Angola.

It emphasizes that logic does not stop being logic because the Americans have become pathological about the power of a state 90 miles from its shore, 1/80th of its size, 1/25th of its population and with a minute proportion of its wealth.

The SUNDAY NEWS hopes that for the sake of future relations between Africa and the United States, [words indistinct] is not true. But it adds that no sensible person waits for an arsonist to fire the petrol before making clear a strong opposition to the proposed action. Unfortunately, other statements by President Reagan and his top officials, who [words indistinct] report sound incredible.

The paper stresses that Tanzania has supported the government and the people of Angola in all the actions taken to defend their country and rejects the right of America or anyone else to tell Angola or any other frontline state how it may defend itself against attacks mounted by and in countries much stronger than themselves.

The SUNDAY NEWS concludes that if America wishes to make an enemy of all free states of Africa by trying to overthrow an African foreign state, we have no power to stop it. But let President Reagan not expect us to sit quietly and idly while he deliberately and with malice aforethought as to the suffering of Africa, by a fruitless but dangerous stake on our freedom. [sentence as heard]

CCM, CUBAN PARTY SIGN COOPERATION ACCORDS

LD132106 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] and the Communist Party of Cuba have signed cooperation agreements aimed at strengthening their relations in political, press and international affairs.

The agreements were signed in Dar es Salaam today by the CCM chief executive secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, and the Cuban ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu (Oscar Padila), on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Under the agreement, the two political parties will extend invitations to delegations to attend their respective congresses and seminars of common interest. The agreement covers the 1981 to 1982 period and will be renewed and extended after every 2 years, in accordance with the wishes of both parties.

SWAPO SAYS SOUTH AFRICA TO INVADE ANGOLA, ZAMBIA

LD132034 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Summary] The SWAPO secretary for foreign relations has claimed in Dar es Salaam that South Africa is planning a massive invasion of Angola and Zambia under the pretext that these countries have given military bases to SWAPO.

UGANDA

OIL SUPPLIERS HALT DELIVERIES UNTIL DEBT PAID

AB131234 Paris AFP in French 1122 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Kampala, 13 Mar (AFP)--Uganda's oil suppliers have decided to stop their deliveries until the Kampala government pays at least a part of the debts it owes them. These debts amount to $50 million, a representative of one of the companies stated in the Ugandan capital on Friday.

All deliveries stopped on Wednesday, the official stated, adding: We are now using the reserves, but these will not last for more than a few days. After that it will be finished. Deliveries will not resume until the banks have sent us letters acknowledging receipt of money from the Bank of Uganda, he added. Weekly gasoline consumption in Uganda amounts to $3 million.

Under the terms of an agreement signed with the companies, the Ugandan Government is to pay the companies $3 million per week, but it has failed to do so for 3 weeks now, the company representative said.

Fuel rationing was instituted in Uganda nearly 2 months ago. Each car driver is entitled to 30 liters per week. But these restrictions still did not permit everyone to get some fuel, so there are long lines at filling stations.

MINISTER CALLS CHARGES AGAINST TROOPS 'BASELESS'

AB161048 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Kampala, March 16 (AFP)--A Ugandan junior minister has dismissed a report blaming ill-trained government militiamen for carnage in the northwest of the country, as baseless and ill-conceived, national radio said here today. The radio, quoting Defense Minister of State Peter Otai, described the report in the official UGANDA TIMES on troubled East Moyo district, as wild and dangerous.

Mr. Otai, who said the report could drown the country into deeper trouble and hardships, blamed the killings on armed supporters of ousted President Idi Amin.

The junior minister's comments, the government's first reaction since the report was published last Wednesday, came during a passing-out parade for regimental sergeant majors at the Jinja Army Training School at the weekend.

The story looked as though it was prompted by wicked intentions against the government and the government was surprised that the UGANDA TIMES attributed the disturbances to the people's militia, he said.

Uganda's army chief of staff, Brigadier David Oyite Ojok, speaking at the same parade, stressed the need for army discipline and warned that he would deal directly with cases of indiscipline in all units of the army.

The UGANDA TIMES story, written by the paper's editor-in-chief Ilakut Benbella, quoted inhabitants and missionary workers as saying that they had never seen Idi Amin's men or guerrillas in their district.

The newspaper said that people in the district had been brutalized for months, adding that out of a population of 50,000, only 8,000 could now be accounted for.

GHANA

KENYAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Cooperation Commission

AB151315 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Ghana and Kenya have agreed in principle to establish a joint commission for cooperation which will provide a framework for wide-ranging activities. These include the educational, trade, agriculture, livestock, tourist, technical assistance, cultural and joint industrial ventures.

This was announced by the president, Dr Limann, when he proposed the toast at a dinner held in honor of the visiting Kenyan president, Mr Arap Moi, at the State House in Accra last night. He said this cooperation between the two countries can be harnessed not only to the fullest benefit of their people, but also to the vital support and strength needed by the continental cooperation as envisaged in the Lagos plan of action. The president said the enormous problems of development facing Africa today require the undivided attention and the harnessing of the meager economic and human resources for development rather than fratricidal wars, border conflicts, or expansionist ambitions which retard progress. He therefore called for bold and concerted measures to maintain order and stability in their respective countries and throughout the continent rather than give way to this flying toward self-destruction.

President Limann reminded his guest that as the next chairman of the OAU, many inter-African problems, including those of refugees, will undoubtedly engage much of his attention. But of equal importance are the unresolved question of Namibia's independence and the intractable problem of the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. In both instances, he said South Africa has displayed a total lack of respect for enlightened world opinion, and contempt for the UN General Assembly resolution. He noted that South Africa could also not have pursued this intransigent policy without the active connivance of and secret support of some powerful friends and allies. President Limann said South Africa should learn from ancient history that just as all past regimes and systems based on coercion, racism and slavery have had to disappear, the apartheid system is also bound to crumble in the end. He urged the OAU to continue to put its full weight and provide adequate resources behind the liberation struggle with the conviction that victory will crown its efforts.

Dr Limann paid tribute to the late Dr N'krumah and the late Jomo Kenyatta through whose courage and sacrifices the total political independence of the continent is now almost within reach.

Replying to the toast, President Arap Moi conceded that to the people of Kenya, the name of Ghana is synonymous with the early struggle for human dignity and freedom throughout Africa. He noted that Ghana was the first African nation to achieve independence in a colonial regime and since then it has worked untiredly to bring about the total liberation of the continent. Kenya is therefore proud to be associated with a land which is so much involved in African nationalism.

President Moi said in this cradle of nationalism, he feels an urgent need for more effective cooperation now, not merely between Ghana and Kenya, but between African states as a whole. He said Africa should do more to produce high-level manpower to adapt modern science and technology and to increase communications among them.

On southern Africa, the Kenyan president said the recent failure of the Geneva meeting on Namibia reinforced the belief that South Africa has no honest or serious intention to end its illegal administration there. The armed struggle in both Namibia and South Africa itself must be stepped up. President Moi expressed the hope that the challenge of this decade would be met through the exercise of human wisdom.

Report on Communique

AB160925 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] President Arap Moi of Kenya left Accra last night for home after an official visit to Ghana. During the visit, President Arap Moi and President Limann exchanged views on matters of bilateral, African and international interest.

In a communique signed just before his departure, the two leaders noted with satisfaction the close historical bonds of friendship between their two countries. They reaffirmed their determination to promote and further strengthen cooperation between Ghana and Kenya. To achieve this, the two heads of state agreed on the establishment of a framework for intensified and fruitful cooperation.

On subregional cooperation, the two leaders noted that the growth and success of such regional economic groupings would be a good thing for the strengthening of peace, stability and prosperity in their respective subregions and the African Continent as a whole. Dr Limann and Mr Arap Moi also recognized the role the OAU is playing in coordinating the struggle against colonialism and apartheid as well as its efforts to promote peace and stability on the continent.

On the Chad situation, the two leaders reaffirmed their support for the Lagos accord and the Lome communique as a basis for achieving a lasting peace. They also supported the efforts of the OAU and the United Nations to secure genuine self-determination for the people of Western Sahara.

GUINEA-BISSAU

OPPOSITION LEADER REJECTS DISSOLUTION OF MOVEMENT

AB131257 Paris AFP in French 1051 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Mar (AFP)--The process of self-dissolution of the Guinea-Bissau opposition movement FLING (Front for the Struggle for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau), announced in Dakar on 10 March, has been challenged by a small steering committee which has declared it null and void.

In a communique published in Paris today, Mr Francois Mendy Kankoila, who presents himself as the chairman of FLING's small steering committee, affirmed that Mr Rodriquez Oliveira Cirilo has no authority to speak in the name of the movement and described the so-called dissolution announcement as an attempt to conceal the fact that this new FLING does not represent anyone.

FLING is in excellent health and at the moment has no reason to commit suicide, stressed the communique, which called on all the militants to actively mobilize themselves for the restoration of democracy and the formulation of an economic and social policy compatible with the deep aspirations of the people of Guinea-Bissau.

LIBERIA

LIBYA GRANTED PERMISSION TO OPEN PEOPLE'S BUREAU

AB061942 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Monrovia today announced that the Government of Liberia has granted permission to the Government of Libya for a people's bureau for foreign liaison to be established in Monrovia. According to the Libyans, the objectives of establishing their people's bureau are drawn from their experiment of direct popular democracy which is now being practiced in Libya, by which the people exercise their authority through people's conferences and manage their executive institutions through people's committees.

However, the Libyan Government has assured the Government of Liberia that this form of representation by Libya will not affect in any way normal diplomatic practice. Assurances were given to the Foreign Ministry today to the effect that the actions of Libyan diplomats in Monrovia would be consistent with their diplomatic status in keeping with the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau in the Republic of Liberia will be headed by Mr ('Abd Allah 'El Al-Jamel) [words indistinct] along with additional persons as members of the committee.

GENERAL, FOREIGN MINISTER DIFFER ON LIBYA TIES

AB141145 Paris AFP in French 1816 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Monrovia, 13 Mar (AFP)--Liberia's foreign policy, especially concerning Libya, is provoking a diplomatic battle which is causing a serious stir within the government of this West African state, observers in Monrovia said.

The Liberian diplomatic evolution (?began) on 7 March with the authorization given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Libya to open a people's bureau in Monrovia.

This action was followed with a visit last Thursday by the American acting deputy secretary of state, Mr Lannon Walker, and especially, with a remarkable press conference given by Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa, commander general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, who expressed concern over the activities of some foreign elements from socialist and communist countries in Liberia.

General Quiwonkpa, who is considered by many observers as the member of the ruling military council closest to the head of state, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, later confirmed in an exclusive interview with AFP that his pronouncements were particularly aimed at Libya, adding that he was opposed to the opening of a Libyan People's Bureau in Monrovia. If the Libyans want to establish themselves here, the general stressed, it is because they want to continue with their expansionist activities after they have been expelled by our neighbors.

Our country, the general continued, depends on the United States, especially for food (rice). The Americans have been helping us a great deal since last April's coup d'etat. The Libyans, the Soviets and the Cubans do not give us the same help.

The Liberian foreign minister, Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, retorts by saying that he wants to extend Liberia's foreign policy to the east: In foreign policy we do not think in terms of capitalism or socialism, but solely in terms of what is good for our people, Mr Matthews stressed to AFP.

The general [as received] emphasized: The interest of Liberia, which remains attached to the principle of free economic enterprises, resides in true nonalignment. We have often been considered as representatives of Western interests. This has almost made us look ridiculous and it was neither in Liberia's interest nor that of the United States, he said, adding that it will also not be in our interest to drift to the left.

The minister also expressed his indignation about certain motives which some people are trying to read into Liberia's actions. The Libyans and Cubans have embassies in Sierra Leone but nobody thinks that country is turning to the East.

Liberia and Libya have had economic relations for many years, concludes Mr Matthews, and it would be absurd to refuse to let them open this people's bureau, which is only an embassy under a new name, especially when we have been given the assurance that the bureau will function according to the norms prescribed by the Vienna convention.

Both General Quiwonkpa and Mr Matthews seem resolute: I remain the government's official spokesman for everything concerning foreign policy, the minister stressed.

The Americans on their part are very discreet: Mr Lannon Walker's visit, described as a private one, was aimed at reaffirming the American desire to keep close relations with Liberia, it was merely stated. It was, however, announced from official Liberian sources that Mr Walker promised a new increase in American financial aid to the country.

The United States has too much economic and strategic interest in Liberia to let it go, observers said. The United States immediately granted substantial support to the new military government and has tripled its aid since the coup d'etat. It remains to be seen whether recent events in Liberia and in West Africa can make this country a center for a diplomatic offensive from countries of the socialist bloc.

DOE FINES COUNCIL MEMBERS FOR IMPROPER DISMISSAL

AB160930 Paris AFP in French 0708 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Monrovia, 16 Mar (AFP)--The Liberian head of state has fined seven members of the ruling Military Council $500 for having wrongly and willfully recommended the dismissal of a government official, the Liberian press agency, LINA, announced on Sunday evening. M Sgt Samuel K. Doe also asked that in the future, the vice chairman of the council supply him with names of members of the council who act the same way, so he can relieve them of their duties immediately, the agency specified.

The seven members of the People's Redemption Council, PRC, concerned served on a commission charged with examining a corruption case brought against the director of finance of the Liberian police, Mr Gabriel Myers, and his deputy, Mr Youboty.

The two men were relieved of their functions, but Mr Youboty was reinstated on Sunday by the head of state after the PRC members announced they had made a mistake in the case.

In another development, Master Sergeant Doe has called on Liberians to take their disputes to the courts and not to the members of the PRC who, he said, are not judges, the agency reported. Any citizen who does not conform with this directive will be fined $500 dollars or will be sentenced to 6 months of hard labor if the offense has been repeated.

MALI

THREE SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR ATTEMPT ON TRAORE

AB141450 Paris AFP in French 1210 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Bamako, 14 Mar (APF)--A special Malian state security court has sentenced three noncommissioned officers of the gendarmerie to death, one of them in absentia. They were found guilty of attempting to assassinate the Malian head of state, President Moussa Traore, and to overthrow the Malian Government in December 1980.

Following a trial which opened on Tuesday in Bamako, the court also sentenced five people to hard labor, two of them for life; two people were given sentences without parole; two received suspended sentences; and two were acquitted.

Those sentenced to death are former Warrant Officer Abdoul Karim Sissoko (on the run), who is considered to be the ring leader; Lakji Djire; and Sekou Sonogo.

Two gendarmes, Boubacar Diarra and Ousmane Diawara, were sentenced to life in prison at hard labor, and Kabe Bamba was given 10 years of hard labor. The court also sentenced to 5 years of lard labor one gendarme, Abdou Belem, and one civilian, Alassane Seck. A sentence of 5 years in prison without parole was given a Marabout, Yamoussa Traore, and 3 years in prison to another Marabout, Boubakar Traore.

The only woman tried, Mrs Sira Sidibe, a fortune-teller, and Mr Saibou Diallo, described by the bill of indictement as a quack doctor, were each given 5-year suspended sentences.

Two persons were acquitted: They are Mr Ibrahima Diarra and Mr Idrissa Dembele, both of them Marabouts.

According to the indictment, former warrant officers Sissoko and Djire, accused of corrupt practices, decided to organize a coup d'etat on the night of 30 December 1980 to escape prosecution. They brought other gendarmes and civilians, including Mrs Sira Didibe, into their plot. The civilians were accused of participating in the plot either by financing the sacrifices demanded by the Marabouts and the fetish priests or by hiring the fetish priests.

The accused, who were defended by lawyers of the Bamako bar, all pleaded not guilty.

NIGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF MOI VISIT

LD141900 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpt] Kenya and Nigeria have agreed on the need to conclude a trade agreement and urgently improve the volume of bilateral trade between the two countries and establish a framework of intensified economic, technical and cultural exchanges.

In a joint communique issued after the end of a 4-day state visit to Nigeria by His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, it was agreed that in regard to air services between Nigeria and Kenya, an agreement was to be concluded. President Moi and President Shehu Shagari directed their officials to finalize the outstanding issues on traffic rights without delay.

In the field of agriculture the two leaders agreed to explore areas of cooperation with particular reference to cattle breeding. They also agreed to the establishment of a direct telecommunications link between the two countries.

In their review of African affairs, the two presidents expressed great concern and indignation about the unresolved situation in South Africa. They expressed deep dissatisfaction at the failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia and strongly condemned the continued military incursions of racist South Africa on independent African countries.

With regard to Chad, the two leaders expressed great concern on the continued crisis and reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the OAU and UN Charters governing the territorial integrity of sovereign states.

SENEGAL

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER'S VISIT

AB151445 Paris AFP in French 1053 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Dakar, 15 Mar (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau and Senegal have expressed their great concern over the situation in Western Sahara and the hope that a just and equitable solution will be soon found to the problem in order to guarantee peace and stability in the subregion.

In a final communique issued at the end of the visit of the president of Guinea-Bissau's Revolutionary Council, Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, to Senegal on Saturday, the two delegations stressed the urgent need to stick to the Lagos accord on Chad and the decisions of the ad hoc OAU committee at its meeting in Lome on 14 January 1981.

The communique adds that the two presidents decided to leave no stone unturned in order to seek a fair and equitable solution to the tricky problems facing the continent and to contribute to eliminating tensions in Africa.

They pledged their adherence to the principles of the OAU, the UN and the Nonaligned Movement, especially to the principles of nonintervention in states' internal affairs, noninterference, mutual respect and peaceful coexistence. Both heads of state also pledged their support for all liberation movements recognized by the OAU.

In this regard, Mr Vieira and Mr Diouf reiterated their constant support for the SWAPO, the only authentic representatives of the Namibian people and the struggle of the people of South Africa. They also condemned the recent South African attacks on the frontline countries.

They called for the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories including Jerusalem, the holy city, and for the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to a national independent state as well as the right of each state in the region to exist in sure and acknowledged borders.

The two leaders expressed their hope for the revival of the North-South dialogue and for the holding of comprehensive negotiations as well as for African development and cooperation. Senegal has pledged to support the candidacy of Guinea-Bissau for membership in the interstate committee to fight the drought in the Sahel, scheduled to hold a meeting in June 1981.

Senegal and Guinea-Bissau have decided to strengthen their cooperation in the sectors of fishing, agriculture, industry, trade, communications, the fight against bush fires and the harmonization of vaccination campaigns. A team of experts will visit Bissau to reactivate bilateral cooperation in the sector of posts and telecommunications. In the end, Mr Vieira invited Mr Diouf to pay a visit to Bissau.

UPPER VOLTA

MEASURES ORDERED AGAINST STRIKING STUDENTS

AB140845 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Communique of the minister of national education and culture issued in Ouagadougou on 13 March]

[Text] For some time now, I have known that some students have been insulting their school counselors. Furthermore, they have been spreading in various places reports of strikes or so-called petitions of grievances which they threaten to carry out even before the authorities have had time to examine them.

It has become necessary to stop this irresponsible behavior. Therefore, any school where students boycott classes will be closed down immediately. Such schools will be closed for 1 week, after which students who fail to return to classes will be expelled and will not be admitted to any government approved public or private school in the country. They will also not be allowed to take any examination organized by the Ministry of National Education and Culture and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

All heads of institutions are hereby asked to implement the directives given in this communique immediately.

ANGOLA

JORGE SAYS SOUTH AFRICA CONDUCTING MAJOR OFFENSIVE

LD131424 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge told the magazine CADERNO DO TERCEIRO MUNDO [notebook of the third world] that South Africa and its Western protectors are conducting a major offensive against the People's Republic of Angola [PRA]. In its undeclared war against Angola, Comrade Paulo Jorge added, South Africa resorts to [words indistinct] and major economic sectors. The provocations against the PRA are carried out in coordination with the United States, which sees South Africa as a strong bulwark, the head of the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry said.

UNITA THREATENS REPRISALS FOLLOWING SENTENCES

NC131326 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Mar (AFP)--The Angolan rebel movement UNITA today threatened reprisals following the death sentence handed out to 18 of its supporters in Luanda last week. A UNITA communique received by AFP today described the death sentences and prison terms given to 13 other militants as an "intolerable escalation of the violence" in the country, and "reserved the right to carry out reprisals."

Reporting the court sentences last week, the official news agency ANGOP said the condemned people had been found guilty of bomb attacks for UNITA and its leader Jonas Savimbi.

Last August UNITA said it had jailed 158 government soldiers in reprisal for the execution of nine of its own members in the central province of Huambo.

BOTSWANA

MINISTER OPPOSES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD132200 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Sanctions against South Africa would mean sanctions against Botswana. Making this statement in Gaborone, the Botswana minister of foreign affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, also told a news conference that his country and the other frontline states had no developed trade routes and depended on South Africa. The states would bring more pressure to bear on the Western bloc to achieve peaceful settlement in South-West Africa, but it would not be sanctions. He said experience had shown that economic sanctions against a country had never worked. Rhodesia, with a limited number of friends, had managed to remain self-sufficient in food and oil for 15 years while the armed struggle and sanctions continued. Mr Mogwe said it would be even worse, as he put it, in the case of South Africa, which had complicated trade and economic relationships with a number of powerful Western countries. He believed that in the case of sanctions South Africa would, without being deliberate, deny Botswana oil. Botswana, he said, relied on South Africa for its oil.

COMOROS

PRESIDENT DENOUNCES COMMUNIST SUBVERSION

AB131307 Paris AFP in French 1055 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Moroni, 13 Mar (AFP)--For the first time since the overthrow of Ali Solih's regime on 13 May 1978, a congress was held yesterday in Anjouan attended by Ahmed Abdallah, president of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, and by a very large crowd.

Talking about the infiltration of some subversive documents into the country, the Comoran head of state declared: The foreigner who comes here to help us should not bring us poisoned aid. It is better to live in happiness without aid than to live in misery with a lot of aid. I have a lot of respect for the communists, the president continued, and I wish that they too would respect us. This remark is also addressed to all the other groups. They should not try to obstruct us; if they do, I will expel them from the country within 48 hours, Mr Abdallah concluded.

The other speakers showed their determination to give total support to the president and condemned all subversive attempts in the country. The parliamentary representative for Anjouan, Mr Bousry Ali, thus emphasized that the Comorans should remain vigilant in the face of the increasing and rampant communist influence that has already infested neighboring countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

ANTI-SOUTH AFRICA DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN MAPUTO

LD131642 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Led by the national commission of production councils and production units representatives, workers belonging to various sectors of activity in Maputo yesterday held demonstrations to denounce the South African attack on Mozambique.

In their message, workers of hotel industry and tourism supported the guidelines laid down by the president of the Frelimo Party and of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, at the 14 February rally. The workers expressed their firm determination to fight in the event of any South African attack on our country, heighten vigilance, and form the peoples militia.

Similar demonstrations will take place in Maputo tomorrow at Clube Ferrovaiario at 1730 and all public service workers will take part.

ANGOLAN WARNING ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR UNITA CITED

LD131410 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1900 GMT 12 Mar 81 EA

[Text] In an editorial **presented** today, the national radio of Angola made an analysis of the implications of the stand of the new U.S. administration of supporting openly South Africa and the UNITA armed gang.

The editorial underlined in particular the dangers that might arise following the Reagan administration's decision and stated that by supporting a grouping internationally recognized as criminal and puppet, the United States was flagrantly violating all international conventions.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD152156 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Mar 81 EA

[Text] Roberto de Almeida, the Angolan minister of planning, left Maputo late this afternoon for home.

At Mavalane Airport Roberto de Almeida said the meeting of the Mozambique-Angola joint commission in which he participated achieved positive results. A cooperation protocol was signed earlier in the afternoon between Mozambique and Angola within the framework of the joint commission talks which started in Thursday. The protocol agreement deals among other things with industry, [words indistinct], transport and communications [words indistinct] agriculture and forestry, cooperatives and the commercialization of agriculture.

SOUTH AFRICA ENDS UNILATERAL RAILWAY EMBARGO

LD132023 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Mar 81 EA

[Text] South African Railways has lifted the unilateral embargo on railway traffic it imposed on Mozambique last week, reports the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, AIM. The embargo involved all commercial freight traffic from South Africa to Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENT DECLINED ON OFFICERS ASKED TO LEAVE U.S.

LD151135 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] A South African defense forces spokesman said he cannot comment on an announcement by the American State Department that five military officers from South Africa visited Washington on visas identifying them only as government officials. The statement in Washington said the South African officers had been asked to leave the United States. An official said that since 1962 it had been American policy not to allow South African military officials into the United States and not to allow military officers to visit South Africa. The State Department said the officers had applied to the American Embassy in Pretoria for visas as government officials. The stated purpose of their visit was to consult officials at the South African Embassy in Washington. It was only after their arrival in Washington that the State Department had realized that they were military officers. After this had been confirmed by the South African Embassy, the State Department asked the officers to leave the United States. It was told that they would do so by last night.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE APPEALS FOR UNITY, END TO 'LITTLE WARS'

LD161000 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Mar 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, today appealed for unity between races, tribes and across political lines. Addressing a huge gathering at Mohombe Kombe township in Kariba, the prime minister recalled that during the liberation war the people of Zimbabwe fought as one and won. He said he was disturbed by some people who are fighting their little war so that they can rule a little corner of Zimbabwe. He warned that whoever wants to start such little wars will be crushed.

Comrade Mugabe also warned whites who refused to come to terms with the new situation in Zimbabwe that they risk being deported at the shortest possible time.

The prime minister also referred to the development of agriculture in the country. He said the government will acquire all underutilized or unused farmlands this year. However, farmers who are using their land were told that they have nothing to fear.

Comrade Mugabe said a more realistic minimum wage level will be stipulated once the commission set up to investigate salaries and incomes will have submitted its report some time next month. The prime minister advised workers to refrain from strike action. He told workers to be obedient but said they should not accept insults. He added that this government will not condone workers who drink excessively.

The prime minister told the cheering audience that it is his government's principle to improve the status of women, who, he said, are sometimes oppressed by some men.

Comrade Mugabe has now returned to Salisbury after his 2-day tour of the Kariba area.